FBIS

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 125
30 June 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Karpov Comments on Fifth Round of Geneva Talks AA 1
    27 June Interview AA 1
    29 June Remarks AA 1
    Remarks to GDR Television [ADN] AA 2
Petrovskiy Briefs Italian Parliament on Arms Policy AA 3
IZVESTIYA on Petrovskiy Arms Conference Address [26 Jun] AA 3
Polish Delegate Addresses MBFR Plenary Session AA 4
European Conventional Arms Reduction Assessed [Makarevskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Jun] AA 5
NATO Working Groups 'Conceal' Lack of Substance [Levin] AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Nuclear Plant Equipment Commission Meets BB 1
Karpov Briefs Pact Ministers 26 June in Berlin BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Round Table' [Grigoryev, Tsoppi, Charikov] CC 1
Minister Refutes Western Claims on Shipping Crisis CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further Commentary on Contra Aid Package A 1
    TASS Issues Statement A 1
    Reagan Appeal Noted [Kondrashov] A 2
U.S. 'Ignores' Court of Justice Decision on Contras [Turkatenko] A 3
Commentators View Reagan Glassboro Speech A 4
    Korionov Comments [PRAVDA 29 Jun] A 4
    'Conciliatory Tone' Noted [Kondrashov] A 5
Dobrynin Meets With U.S. Trade Council Officials A 6
U.S. Student Exchange Program Reported A 6
U.S. Political-Military Elite Threatens Security [Zorin] A 7
U.S. Pressure for NATO Expansion Decried [Zhukov in PRAVDA 25 Jun] A 8

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Australian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Moscow E 1
    Holds Talks With Gromyko E 1
Problems for Shultz at ASEAN Reviewed [Rostov] E 2
TASS Notes End to 'Rimpac-86' Exercises E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

- Reportage on 13th Yugoslav Party Congress F 1
  - Background to Congress Reviewed [Mikhaylov, Sharov in PRAVDA 25 Jun] F 1
  - Congress Opens F 2
  - PRAVDA Carries CPSU Greetings [26 Jun] F 3
  - CPSU Delegation Visits Smederovo F 4
  - Presidium Elected F 4
  - Congress Ends [Bocharov, Dzhalagonia, Kuznetsov] F 4
  - CPSU Delegation Departs Belgrade F 5
  - Arrival in Moscow F 6
  - Vorotnikov Welcomes Aliyev F 6
- Reportage on 10th Polish Party Congress F 6
  - Precongress Military Described [Nikanorov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Jun] F 6
  - Yakovlev Makes Statement [Warsaw PAP] F 7
  - CPSU Delegation Leaves Moscow F 8
  - TV Reports Departure F 8
  - Gorbachev Arrives in Warsaw F 9

WESTERN EUROPE

- Portuguese Embassy Employee Asked To Leave Moscow G 1
- Lisbon's Vote of Confidence Considered [Petrov] G 1
- Murakhovskiy Departure for London Reported G 1
  - Arrives in London G 2
- Further Reportage on FRG's Rau Moscow Visit G 2
  - Meets With Antonov G 2
  - Confers With Demichev G 2
  - Comments at Press Conference G 3
  - Visit Ends G 3
- Consultations Held With France on Mitterrand Visit [IZVESTIYA 26 Jun] G 3
- TASS Views French Cooperation in Space Expedition G 4
- Results of French Socialist Party Conference Noted [Tregubenko] G 4
- Spanish King, Premier Receive Committee Leader [IZVESTIYA 25 Jun] G 5
- Italian Government Crisis Termed 'Inevitable' [Babenio] G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- Egypt's Ghali Makes Statement Before Leaving [MENA] H 1
- Shevardnadze Receives YAR Envoy to Moscow H 1
- Libyan Official Receives Gorshkov in Tripoli H 1
- Tolkunov Sees Off Lebanese Parliamentary Group H 2
- Algerian Cooperation Documents Signed 25 June [PRAVDA 26 Jun] H 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Reportage on Writers Congress in Moscow R 1
  - 26 Jun Proceedings [PRAVDA 27 Jun] R 1
  - 27 Jun Proceedings R 3
  - Work Being Completed R 3
  - Congress Ends [Derzhavina] R 4
  - Delegates Address 'Men of Letters' R 5
  - Markov, Karpov Elected R 5
- Zaykov Visits Irkutsk Town Near Lake Baykal R 6
  - Talks to Residents R 6
  - Town Receives Award R 7
  - Tours Scientific Institutes R 8
- Nikonov Attends Agro-Industrial Committee Meeting [Ruvinskiy] R 9
- Tabeyev Appointed to RSFSR Council of Ministers R 9
- RSFSR Gosagroprom Chief Addresses Supreme Soviet [IZVESTIYA 20 Jun] R 10
- RSFSR Budget Planning, Other Commissions Meet R 11
- Ukrainian Presidium Chair Addresses Supreme Soviet [IZVESTIYA 20 Jun] R 12
- Khasanov Released From Tajik Supreme Soviet Chair R 14
- Tajik Premier Addresses Supreme Soviet [IZVESTIYA 21 Jun] R 15
- Latvian Premier Ruben Addresses Supreme Soviet [IZVESTIYA 21 Jun] R 16
- Ryutel Informs Supreme Soviet on Estonian Economy [IZVESTIYA 21 Jun] R 16
- Estonian Supreme Soviet Adopts Economic Plan R 17
- Chukot Leader Complains of Development Problems [IZVESTIYA 21 Jun] R 17
- Kirghiz Miner Addresses Supreme Soviet Session [IZVESTIYA 21 Jun] R 19
- Kirghiz Obkom Elects New 1st Secretary R 19
- Biryukova Meets With Electorate of Kirghiz SSR [SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 21 May] R 20

KARPOV COMMENTS ON FIFTH ROUND OF GENEVA TALKS

27 June Interview

LD271757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A routine round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons has ended in Geneva. Comrade Karpov, leader of the Soviet delegation, granted an interview to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] The most clear and noticeable characteristic of this round is the fact that the Soviet side in the 1 and 1/2 months of talks has pursued an energetic line in trying to achieve practical decisions in all three directions in the talks: space, strategic offensive weapons, and medium-range weapons in Europe.

On space the Soviet delegation has submitted specific proposals that could provide the opportunity to resolve the problem of strengthening the operation of the ABM Treaty, the prohibition of antisatellite systems, and the prohibition of weapons of an offensive character of the space-to-earth class. These would undoubtedly have been major shifts in the business of resolving that main task in this sphere, that is, preventing an arms race in space.

On strategic offensive weapons we submitted a new intermediate proposal that was intended to overcome the deadlock at the talks and in this direction too our main proposal is the proposal for 50-percent cuts in strategic offensive arms. We have a preference particularly for this kind of solution. But because the U.S. side is not now prepared for this, we propose seeking an interim way out of the situation in order to provide the first step at least on the road to 50-percent cuts. This is the meaning of our new proposal that we are ready to carry out in the event the United States agrees to strengthen the ABM Treaty and simultaneously cut its strategic offensive weapons.

At the beginning of this round the Soviet Union proposed a specific draft for an agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe. This proposal of ours is on the table at the talks, but the U.S. delegation has just not begun practical discussion of it as in other issues, despite our insistent offer to get down to just precisely practical elaboration of a joint draft of a text for an agreement.

So here too it is up to the U.S. side. [end recording]

29 June Remarks

LD291919 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast: Vladimir Dmitriyev report from Geneva]

[Text] The fifth round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons has ended in Geneva. And so 1 and 1/2 months of work during the fifth round of Soviet-U.S. talks has ended. Specific proposals were put forward by our side with the aim of seeking mutually acceptable solutions. The USSR's proposals to the U.S. side include mutual agreement to strictly observe the ABM Treaty, and not to withdraw from it for at least 15 years. Strategic offensive weapons would be restricted to equal levels.

We also submitted a draft agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe, confirming at the same time that the numbers of such missiles will not be increased in Asia. In other words, the Soviet Union has embarked upon fresh steps with the aim of making progress at the Geneva talks and improving the international climate.

[Begin Karpov recording] The Soviet Union has consistently demonstrated once again its aspiration to achieve practical results which could, in accordance with the task of the talks, open the way in the very near future for solving the problems in limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, while preventing an arms race in space at the same time. Meanwhile, one cannot fail to mention that we have not met with the due cooperation from the U.S. side in this direction. I would say, rather, that the U.S. side's line has been to throw a "monkey wrench" into the Soviet proposals as far as possible, to protract the talks, and in essence we have not received a response in this round to a single one of the Soviet proposals that we submitted at the beginning of the round. Thus, if one is to talk about a material outcome, there is none so far. But it seems to me that the main outcome is that the Soviet line consistently opens up the way toward solution of the issues with which the delegations are charged. It is up to the U.S. side. [end recording]

Remarks to GDR Television

LD272159 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN) -- Following his arrival to take art in the meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw act states in Berlin, Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation at the USSR-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, told GDR television the following about the round of negotiations in Geneva that recently ended:

The fifth round did not conclude with genuinely positive results. However, that is only part of the answer. One must look deeper. What actually happened during the negotiations? It must be said that during the entire period of this round of negotiations the U.S side showed no positive approach whatsoever to the solution of those tasks the conference was established to solve.

What is more, I would say that the tactics of the Americans consisted in avoiding a solution to these issues. They were trying to prolong the discussion. In contrast, the Soviet side showed a different approach. Throughout the entire negotiation round the Soviet side actively searched for ways to establish positions that would lead to a solution of the issues with which we are confronted. We made concrete proposals concerning all three directions of the negotations -- space, strategic offensive weapons, and medium-range missiles.

Concerning medium-range missiles in Europe, we made a whole series of proposals, including specific proposals on verification. Regrettably, this group of concrete proposals was not accepted by the U.S. side. Regarding space, the problem with the U.S. delegation is that it was not prepared to discuss the main problem -- namely, the prevention of the militarization of space. Therefore, we proposed partial solutions: an agreement on meetings about SALT, on antisatellite weapons, and on banning offensive weapons in space of the space-to-earth class. We are still waiting for a reply to these proposals.

We also proposed an interim solution on strategic missiles and weapons. We would prefer a radical solution, a 50-percent reduction of the strategic nuclear weapons of the USSR and United States. But since the United States is not prepared for such a solution, we are prepared for another solution of limited effect, but pointing in the same direction. Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about this interim solution at the recent Central Committee session.

To this we received a half-answer from President Reagan. This reply is being studied. We are of the view that regarding U.S. confirmation of the validity of SALT II, a willingness has finally been expressed to find a solution. Time will show how matters unfold. It is up to the U.S. side to make the next move.

PETROVSKIY BRIEFS ITALIAN PARLIAMENT ON ARMS POLICY

LD271237 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Rome June 27 TASS -- The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament has held a session at which Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, made a speech at the commission's invitation. He acquainted the Italian parliamentarians with the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at laying reliable foundations of a safe world, at limiting arms and achieving disarmament, and informed the deputies of the Soviet Union's approach to the problems of the current talks on disarmament. "In the current complex international situation," the Soviet representative said, "we attach special importance to a dialogue between various countries and to the efforts of one and all in the name of overcoming the existing tension and strengthening universal security. A continuation of the arms race is fraught with disastrous consequences for the whole of mankind. Attempts are being made to transfer the arms race to outer space. Hence the need to take urgent measures to prevent the orbitting of weapons and to reach agreements leading to the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction."

The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR drew the parliamentarians' attention to the urgent nature of the problem of banning nuclear weapon testing and to the use of the U.S. negative policy in this matter. At a time when the USSR has been abiding by the moratorium on nuclear weapon testing from August 6, 1985, the United States has carried out 13 explosions. He singled out the political importance of the new Soviet proposals the aim of which is to expedite progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

Vladimir Petrovskiy spoke in detail of the programme for a reduction of the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, the programme which was put forward at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in Budapest, and emphasized that the implementation of the programme would lead to a considerable cut in the number of troops and arms in the European Continent already in the nearest period.

The Soviet representative answered numerous questions asked by members of the Italian Parliament who showed a lively interest in the USSR's stand on key security issues. On the same day Vladimir Petrovskiy had a meeting with Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

IZVESTIYA ON PETROVSKIY CONFERENCE ADDRESS

PM271115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Concerted Efforts Essential"]

[Text] Geneva, 25 Jun -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy has addressed a plenary session of the disarmament conference.

He noted that ensuring security through disarmament in today's interrelated world requires concerted efforts and the entire disarmament mechanism to be brought into action. This is particularly important now, when the world feels a justified sense of anxiety due to the fact that the U.S. and NATO bloc war machine not only has no intention of slowing down but is gathering momentum, and moreover in all areas of the arms buildup.

We regard the task of ending nuclear tests as being of paramount importance and consider it natural that it is at the top of the conference agenda. The Soviet Union is ready to hold any talks -- bilateral Soviet-American talks, trilateral talks among the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain, or multilateral talks. We again urge the disarmament conference to start work immediately.

The Soviet representative drew attention to the political essence of the situation at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments and stressed the importance of the new Soviet proposals aimed at speeding them up. The Soviet side has, in particular, submitted a relevant draft agreement on an individual issue of the talks -- namely the elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

The proposals formulated at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, the Soviet deputy foreign minister said, are an important reinforcement of the Soviet program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the beginning of the 21st century. The Warsaw Pact states propose significant mutual reductions of ground troops and tactical strike aviation.

It is impossible to create a safe world without chemical disarmament. The new approaches to the problem of banning chemical weapons proposed by the Soviet Union would enable the disarmament conference to reach fundamental [printsipilnyy] accords and make progress toward drafting a multilateral convention outlawing chemical weapons before this century is over.

Removing the threat of war and creating a stable, safe world based on respect for others' interests and on the observance of the accords which are being drawn up and of the norms of international law rather than on force must be the priority objective of all states.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR PLENARY SESSION

LD261421 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 26 TASS -- A regular plenary meeting at the talks on the mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe has been held here. On behalf of the Warsaw Treaty member-states it was addressed by Stanislaw Przygodzki head of the Polish delegation at the talks.

He spoke in detail about the significance of the address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the NATO countries, to all the European countries, which contained a program of the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, and emphasized that the initiatives put forward at the Budapest meeting had opened up new ways to stopping the arms race and reversing it. According to S. Przygodzki, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party stated that Poland would further do its utmost for the realization of the proposals contained in the address.

The head of the Polish delegation critically assessed the stand of the NATO countries at the Vienna talks and pointed out that some of its elements were obviously incompatible with the basic principle of the non-inflicting damage on security. He said that in a nuclear age genuine security could not be ensured by one of the sides at the expense of the other. S. Przygodzki pointed out that durable security could be achieved only through the bringing down, and not raising, of the level of military confrontation.

EUROPEAN CONVENTIONAL ARMS REDUCTION ASSESSED

PM251315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Major General V. Makarevskiy, retired, candidate of military sciences, under the rubric "A Military Scientist's Opinion": "In the Interests of Europe and the World"]

[Text] "The principal task of our time is to defend peace, check the arms race, and move on to specific disarmament measures, above all in the nuclear sphere. Resolving this task, breaking the trend toward the buildup of the danger of war, and returning international relations to the channel of detente is possible. Mankind can and must block the way leading to a nuclear catastrophe," the communique of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference says.

The documents of this conference are imbued with a spirit of historical optimism. One of them is the Appeal of the Warsaw Pact States to the NATO Member-States and All European Countries that contains the program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. This new large-scale initiative of the fraternal countries is inseparably linked with the program for the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the current century as set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement, and it complements and expands it. In essence, both these documents are a master plan for delivering mankind form the nuclear threat, from ruinous material prepartions for a new world war, and the race to produce the most lethal means of waging it.

The Soviet Union, as emphasized at the joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, favors ending the race in both strategic arms and all arms in general, lowering the level of military confrontation, and ensuring conditions that preclude nuclear war.

The Warsaw Pact states new initiative clears the way for the implementation of the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. It eliminates the obstacle invented by the West in order to justify its negative stance, that is the mythical threat from the allegedly superior conventional arms and armed forces of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. In addition, the fraternal countries proposals have a role of their own to play.

In order to fully evaluate them, it is necessary to take into account the importance of European security for peace worldwide. It is here in Europe where the 3-million-strong groupings of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO confront each other. Furthermore, the approximate equilibrium that exists between them is maintained at an extraordinarily high and dangerous level.

Time dictates that immediate and effective measures to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe be taken as a matter of urgency. This would lead to a radical improvement of the situation not just on the European Continent but throughout the world.

In this connection the Warsaw Pact states propose that, as a preliminary step, a one-shot mutual reduction of the numerical strength of both alliances by 100,000-150,000 men each be carried out within 1-2 years. Within the framework of this measure, the reduction of tactical strike aircraft would be of great importance since it would mean a lessening of the danger of the surprise attack.

The appeal emphasizes that the Warsaw Pact states are prepared to agree to further substantial mutual reductions in order to achieve a situation such that by the beginning of the nineties ground forces and the tactical strike air forces of the states of the military political alliances that confront each other are reduced by approximately 25 percent compared to the present level. This reduction would total more than half a million men on either side and together more than a million men. Simultaneously with the conventional arms, operational-tactical nuclear arms with a range (rakradius of action) up to 1,000 km would also be subject to reduction. The geographical zone of the plan of action set forth in the appeal is the territory of all of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The need for prompt and substantial reductions in conventional arms as a matter of urgency is being dictated by the danger which these weapons present to mankind. As is known, the NATO countries' armies are now equipped with the most varied types of conventional weapons and combat hardware. However, the Atlanticists are persistently seeking a "wonder-weapon" which, while rating as a conventional weapons would match nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive capacity. Certain progress in this direction has already been achieved: Certain types of conventional arms approach tactical means of mass destruction in terms of their combat parameters.

Taking artillery, for instance. Whereas now its range totals 30-32 km, in the future, according to the Western press, it will be increased to 40 km, and in the longer term even to 70 km, that is it will be doubled through the improvement of artillery systems (using new liquid propellants, increasing the initial speed of the projectile, improving its aerodynamic qualities, and so forth). Precision of aim will also improve.

Mortar weapons are changing their "job." The main purpose of mortar bombs was hitting personnel in the open or in shelters. Now antitank small- and medium-calibre (81-120mm) mortar bombs are being developed. Their range is 5-7 km which is 1.5-2 times more than the range of existing antitank systems. The bomb homes in on the target by means of a laser semi-active self-homing head or an infra-red or radar device (which needs no illumination) and hits the tank from above. Such mines are being developed [sozdayutsya] in Great Britain (Merlin), in the FRG (Bussard), and in other countries.

Aircraft munitions produced on a simularly massive scale -- second and third generation guided bombs, including area bombs, which are 10 and more times more effective than ordinary gravitational bombs -- are also being improved. They can hit targets in any weather conditions, in any visibility, the can be dropped from minimal heights, and have a free flight range of 40-70 km.

Even strategic delivery vehicles, and not just the existing B-52 bombers but also the new supersonic B-1B bombers, are being adapted for conventional munitions. Such a bomber can carry from 38 to 128 conventional guided bombs (or 86-101 cluster bombs) that are very accurate.

This is by no means the full list of the latest conventional arms whose production is being expedited in NATO's military forge. The merchants of death are utilizing the latest achievements of science and technology. The automation and computerization of control systems and the introduciton of robotics have led to the emergence of not only pilotless aircraft but also of ground combat hardware -- tanks, self-propelled guns, and other unmanned combat means.

The dangerousness of the modern conventional arms is compounded by NATO's new strategic concept, the so-called "Rogers Plan." It orients the North Atlantic bloc toward unleashing and waging aggressive actions with precisely these weapons at the initial stage and, in particular, toward delivering preemptive, accurate, and powerful strikes at the opponents's second and even third echelons and rear services.

In light of what has been said here, the timeliness of the Warsaw Pact states' new initiative in the sphere of the armed forces and conventional arms reduction becomes particularly clear. It presents a chance for Europe and the world to check the arms race, to revive detente, and to ensure reliable security for all countries without exception. This chance must not be missed.

NATO WORKING GROUPS 'CONCEAL' LACK OF SUBSTANCE

LD260834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Viktor Ievin commentary]

[Text] According to DPA news agency, a conference was held in Brussels by a top level working group on the question of conventional arms control. This group was founded on the decision of the last session of the NATO Council. Here is Mayak commentary with Viktor Levin at the microphone:

[Begin Levin recording] The task of this group, as is stated in the decision for its formation, includes the search for a way to limit conventional arms in all of Europe. However, a proviso is made here that the group has by no means been called to propose the summoning of a conference on disarmament or to draw up new proposals for negotiations. Its aim is first to study the Vienna negotiations to reduce armed forces and arms of central Europe, which have been going already for almost 13 years, and the Stockholm conference to strengthen trust. But, again, it's quite unclear in what way the group should be doing this.

Other tasks of the working group have also been formulated in just the same broad and unspecified way. If we add this that nothing, essentially, has been communicated about the first conference either, a fully definitive conclusion can be made that the NATO countries have created yet another talking shop summed by a flood of words to conceal an absence of substance. Take note of the fact that up to now there has been no precise or intelligible answer from NATO on concrete proposals from the socialist countries.

Let us take, as just one example, a question that should be included within the competence of this particular working group that was in session in the Belgium capital -- the question of reducing arms in Europe. At first the Soviet Union -- as you obviously remember it was Comrade Gorbachev's speech in Berlin at the SED congress, and then the socialist community as a whole at the Budapest conference Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact made far-reaching proposals envisaging a 25 percent reduction by the beginning of the 1990's of armed forces and arms in all of the European Continent, from the Atlantic to the Urals. In fact, NATO circles speak of this initiative positively, but aside from words there is no action. Many such examples can be given. An impression is being formed that with the creation of various groups like the aforementioned working group, NATO wants to create the outward appearance of activity in the absence of such activity. [end recording]

CEMA NUCLEAR PLANT EQUIPMENT COMMISSION MEETS

LD261510 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin June 26 TASS -- An intergovernmental commission that oversees general coordination of cooperation of the interested CMEA member-countries and Yugoslavia in implementing the agreement on multisided international specialisation and cooperation of production and mutual deliveries of nuclear power stations equipment has met here. The meeting was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

They reviewed a wide range of issues dealing with further development of cooperation of CMEA member-countries and Yugoslavia in nuclear engineering and nuclear energy industries, and discussed the fulfilment of the comprehensive programme for scientific and technological progress of CEMA countries for the year 2000 in the priority direction of the accelerated development of nuclear energy industry.

An agreement was signed to develop and introduce efficient and reliable automated control systems of production processes at nuclear power stations and relevant technical means. The commission also discussed issues of raising the level of exploitation of nuclear power stations, including safety regulations.

The Commission's session passed in an atmosphere of business-like cooperation, fraternal friendship, and complete understanding.

KARPOV BRIEFS PACT MINISTERS 26 JUNE IN BERLIN

LD271547 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries have had a meeting in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic. They were briefed on the results of the latest round, just over, of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons. The meeting heard the chief Soviet delegate, Viktor Karpov. At the talks on nuclear and space weapons, the United States hasn't yet made any positive proposals directed at stopping the arms race. This is said in a statement of the Soviet delegation to the talks. The document says that during the fifth round that ended on Thursday, the United States delegation continued to block progress at the talks. On the other hand, the Soviet Union made proposals that could serve as a good foundation for stopping the arms race in all directions in the nearest future. It called for keeping within the limits set by the anti-ballistic missile treaty for at least 15 years. It also proposed equal cuts in the strategic offensive armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD291824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Jun 86

["International Observers Round Table" program with Aleksey Nikolayevich Grigoryev, TASS political observer; Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, member of the editorial board of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA; and Igor Pavlovich Charikov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator]

[Text] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades! Today is the opening day of the 10th PZPR Congress. This is indubitably an important event in the lives of Polish Communists and all the working people of the Republic. Among the numerous foreign guests invited to take part in the congress is a CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The delegates will discuss the party's activity in the socioeconomic and foreign policy spheres in the period since the last congress, and will discuss and approve the draft new party program. The draft was published long before the congress started and was discussed widely in party organization, labor collectives in factories and state farms, military units, and higher educational establishments. The discussion showed that the working people of Poland express their support for the party's political course. They put forward a number of specific proposals and critical remarks which aimed to promote the solution of the country's social and economic problems.

A great deal of work was carried out on the eve of the congress by the press center, where the journalists accredited to the congress -- of whom it is reported that there are over 300 -- met with, and are continuing to meet with, delegates to the congress and leaders of the PZPR. The press center reported that a total of 1,776 delegates, representing 2,125,762 party members and candidate members, had been elected to the congress. Here is another figure: 51.1 percent of the delegates are workers and peasants. Compared with the last congress, the representation of this category of working people has increased considerably. As I said, more than 300 foreign journalists are accredited to the congress. This, of course, bears witness to the great interest of the international public in this important event in the social and political life of the PPR.

[Tsoppi] Yes, the congress of our Polish comrades is indeed a very important event. It is important first of all for Poland itself which, as we all remember, has gone through serious trials and overcame not so long ago the crisis which was the consequence of a carefully planned imperialist conspiracy. The aim of that conspiracy was to explode socialism as it were from within Poland and to deal a blow against the socialist community in general. The conspiracy failed. The 10th congress will adopt the PZPR Program, which is of extremely great importance. Of course, the focus of attention by the congress delegates and guests will be the problems of today's international situation and the problems of the struggle to implement the general foreign policy lines that have been drawn up by our fraternal countries.

Addressing journalist on the eve of the congress, Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said that the PZPR is a firm link in the international communist and workers' movement, and that it regards it as its duty, its patriotic and internationalist duty, to work for the good of People's Poland and the socialist community, and for the cause of peace and socialism. Jozef Czyrek added that Polish Communists are now very carefully studying and using the rich experience of the parties in the fraternal socialist countries. Of particular importance to us, Comrade Czyrek said, is the experience of the CPSU and in particular the results of its 27th Congress.

This means that the philosophy and line of that congress and its concrete decisions are being used by the Polish Communists as valuable and inspiring experience for them to draw up their program and put it into practice. The CPSU and the PZPR resolutely reject stagnation, which is contrary to the essence of socialism; and a characteristic feature of the draft PZPR Program, which is to be adopted by the congress, is the stake that is put on accelerating the country's social and economic development.

[Grigoryev] I would like to add to what you have said, esteemed colleagues, that the supreme forum of Polish Communists marks the completion of a whole series of such Congresses of the fraternal parties in the socialist community countries. These congresses began at the end of last year and continued this year. All of them have shown, despite a certain difference of problems facing communists in the fraternal countries, the unity of their approach to unsolved problems of economic and social development in their countries, and the unity of their assessment of the international situation and their approach to it.

A clear expression was given to this unity of communists of the fraternal countries by the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which took place on 10-11 June of this year. At this conference, a collective analysis was made by the top leaders of the allied countries of the current international situation, the reasons for the tension in it, and ways of overcoming that tension. As the documents of the Budapest conference said, the chief reason for the tension in the current situation is the dangerous foreign policy course and the imperial globalist ambitions of the U.S. Administration, which has no wish to act in the spirit of the Geneva accords. At this difficult time the fraternal countries stressed that they consider it their duty to continue persistently the quest for possibilities of limiting arms, the quest for ways to improve the international situation and for constructive cooperation between states with different social systems. It was stressed that this line of principle had been affirmed by the decisions of the congresses of the ruling parties in the fraternal countries. The conference, as we all know, supported the program that our country put forward for the complete liquidation of weapons of mass annihilation and the concrete steps to end nuclear tests that were taken by our country. At the same time, the Budapest conference made another important contribution to the struggle to end the arms race by adopting a large-scale program for reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

[Charikov] As you know, comrades, last week the latest round in the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons ended. On the eve of the completion of that round, the USSR put forward to the U.S. a realistic compromise solution of a partial nature. It was done on the eve of the completion of the round in order to give the U.S. side time before the resumption of the talks in September to discuss and evaluate the Soviet proposals and to give a reply. Those proposals, as I said, are of a partial nature, inasmuch as the Soviet Union is proposing that agreement be reached not to abandon the ABM Treaty at least for a period of 15 years; and, in order to strengthen the application of the treaty, that it be agreed where the boundary lines run between work that is permitted and work that is prohibited by its terms. It is also proposed that agreement be reached on limiting various types of arms to equal levels, including heavy bombers and submarines carrying medium-range cruise missiles.

The very fact that these new proposals have been tabled by the Soviet Union has already been assessed by the world press as a highly constructive event at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. One Japanese newspaper writes that the ball is now in the U.S. court; in other words it is now yet again up to the United States, to Washington to reply.

The newspaper also stresses that since the talks started in Geneva, the opinion has been expressed in the United States that SDI should be used as a means of bargaining with the Soviet Union on questions of strategic missile reduction. It is thought, MAINICHI writes, that the U.S. -Soviet talks in Geneva depend chiefly on the United States. What this obviously means is that in the United States itself, there is no complete unanimity of opinion on the question of SDI and the expediency of getting involved in it, of getting involved in this condition which, as is becoming more and more obvious, is acting as a brake in Geneva.

[Tsoppi] I would like to add to what you said, Igor Pavlovich, that we have tabled another extremely important thing at the Geneva talks: the draft agreement on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe, which is of extremely great importance for our continent and for the preservation of peace as a whole. In that document we express our agreement that if there were a zero-to-zero ratio in this type of weaponry between the United States and the Soviet Union -- in other words if all the Soviet and U. S. missiles were completely withdrawn from Europe -- the British and French nuclear missiles could remain in the European zone in the number that there are now, to date, at the date our proposal was tabled. At the same time, we stated that we ourselves would not increase the number of our medium-range missiles in Asia, also an extremely sstantial point.

I think that the kind of situation has now developed -- after this new, concrete, and constructive step -- where there is the chance that when they resume, the Geneva talks will, after all, achieve some progress. Indeed, much depends on the eventual U.S. decision on whether or not to move ahead along the path of limiting and ending the arms race. I would like to remind you of the following very weighty phrase spoken by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev: If the U.S. side on this occasion too ignores our initiative it will become obvious that the present U.S. Administration is playing an unworthy game over a very serious issue, one on which mankind's future depends. In addition, we have just been talking about the SDI and space issues. The participants in the Socialist International congress have stressed that space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

[Grigoryev] Yes, well, such statements about it now being up to the U.S. side to respond, yet again, for the n'th time, such statements and assessments are being heard in great number from all sides. One could quote them endlessly: political and public figures, newspapers, and mass organizations are all saying that it is up to the United States to reply. Recently, indeed, we heard this reply: U. S. President Reagan recently spoke in Glassboro, giving in his speech, on the whole, an overall assessment, so to speak, of the Soviet proposals. He was unable to deny that they are of a constructive nature. In general, in the view of the world's political observers, the President's speech was fairly conciliatory, of a conciliatory nature. Well, the President did indeed say that the Soviet proposals are constructive and that they would be studied. True, he was once again unable to refrain from charging the Soviet Union with expansionism, etc., but this was obviously just a gesture toward fashion...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] and tradition.

[Grigoryev]...and tradition. But it is interesting simply to approach the speech with an attempt to analyze it: The words were, on the whole, encouraging; as yet there have been no actions to follow, on the part of the U.S. Administration, no kind of specific actions in response.

[Tsoppi] While that which preceeded the speech testifies to quite the opposite.

[Grigoryev] Unfortunately, not only what preceeded it but what succeeded it as well.

[Tsoppi] And what succeeded it as well...

[Grigoryev, interrupting] I would like to recall that the United States, on this occasion together with its trusty ally Great Britain, carried out another nuclear explosion in Nevada, camouflaging it, for no apparent reason, under the name Darwin. I cannot imagine what connection the great scientist had with this. So that as far as the reaction of, in the first place, the White House, to the Soviet peace-loving program is concerned, as yet, unfortunately, apart from...

[Tsoppi, interrupting]... apart from a change in key.

[Grigoriyev]...apart from a change in key, as yet, nothing specific has followed. Moreover, there also have been regrettable testimonies like this latest nuclear explosion.

[Charikov] But you know, in regard to these disparities in U.S. behavior, on the one hand...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] And declarations...

[Charikov] Yes, and declarations: On the one hand, this conciliatory tone in the Glassboro speech, and on the other, the latest challenge to the world public with the explosion in Nevada. One can perhaps find certain explanations for this behavior; one can detect a certain logic in it. The motives by which President Reagan was guided in delivering or preparing his Glassboro speech could be twofold. The mood in Congress over the past few weeks has been of a clearly anti-Pentagon orientation, all this is obvious. And the President desperately needs to prevent any reductions in the defense budget. So why not, asks the author of a WASHINGTON POST article, why not win the votes of some legislators who have spoken in a more reasonable tone over to his side? This is very characteristic of U.S. politics, because as soon as electors' votes -- legislators' votes -- are required on the eve either of elections -- and Congressional elections are coming up in autumn of this year -- or for a debate on the latest military budget, the tone changes instantaneously. It either becomes excessively harsh or, as we can see at the moment, in some way even tractable and, I would say, more conciliatory. So, one could perceive the following sort of explanation: It has been done exclusively for political purposes, and it was aimed more at the domestic audience.

The second explanation given by the author of that same article in the WASHINGTON POST is more serious. He believes that Reagan is reasoning in the following way: By playing a tough game, he has allegedly driven the Russians into a corner and can now do business with them because his tough line has forced the Soviet Union to make concessions. This is totally untrue. The Soviet Union is making no concessions of a fundamental nature and, incidentally, these partial proposals do not in any way, in any way at all, contradict the proposals we previously submitted for a complete ban on space strike weapons and 50 percent reduction of all offensive weapons capable of reaching each other's territory. That is, these fundamental proposals of ours remain on the agenda, they have not been struck off...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] It is simply that another very important step has been taken to go halfway to meet...

[Charikov, interrupting] Absolutely right, and this step, this constructive...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] Compromise.

[Charikov] Yes, this call for a compromise, is evidently being wrongly seen in Washington as a sign of our weakness, a dangerous delusion.

[Tsoppi] In general, in Washington these past few days there have been a great many triumphant, I would say, notes in speeches and commentaries. Last week the President all the same gained what he considered a historic victory in finally conquering the legislature: The House of Representatives, though with a tiny majority of votes, legalized a new stage in the policy of U.S. state terrorism against the revolutionary people of Nicaragua. To achieve this, admittedly the President had to put in a great deal of work, or, as THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, engage in personal lobbying. The speaker, chairman of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Thomas O'Neill, for example, did not allow the President to make a propaganda speech in defense of immoral murderers, which is what the U.S. mercenaries recruited from among the inconsolable admirers of the bloody Somaza dictatorship are.

But the President did not give up and went on to deliver -- although, as if by chance all three leading U.S. television companies forgot to broadcast it -- a speech without leaving his Oval Office. It was an astonishing speech, not because the President said that it was his sacred duty to defend freedom; he has announced this before. Reagan's speech contained other revelations. It transpires that he is an ardent admirer of, can you imagine it, the hopes and aspirations of the Nicaraguan revolution. Well, evidently that is why he is arming the counterrevolution. It also transpires that he had the very highest opinion of the Sandino, which is the reason for the mass murder of Nicaraguans, above-all of Sandinist as, organized and financed by Washington. [as heard]

Naturally, however, the fault that another $100 million has now been taken from the U.S. budget for the freedom fighters -- that is, for those very same murderers of fascist persuasions -- lies, of course, with Moscow, as one could have expected. The Russians, the President revealed, look far into the future, but their strategy is clear to us: Its objective is to establish domination over strategically importent sea lanes and major ocean straits throughout the world. That is the kind of system of proof used for the sake of justifying aggression.

[Grigoryev] It is interesting that the Americans' beloved public opinion polls have shown that despite this whole tidal wave of slanderous propaganda, intimidation, and insinuations, etc, that is breaking over the heads of U.S. citizens, very many of them nonetheless, perhaps simply out of a feeling of self-preservation -- they can hardly, so to speak...it is unlikely that any of them can truly imagine what is happening in Nicaragua -- are speaking out again...

[Charikov, interrupting] Yes, just look at the voting in Congress itself.

[Tsoppi] Literally only a few votes.

[Charikov] Yes, literally only a few votes: 221 to 209.

[Tsoppi] The President had to personally work on 12 members of the House of Representatives, spending a long, long time persuading them.

[Charikov] A Democrat from the State of Georgia, a certain Roland, in particular, received two invitations to visit the White House. When he ignored these invitiations and did not go, the President called him up on the telephone and spent a long time trying to persuade him. As a result, he got his way and Roland voted for aid to the contras. Another member of the House of Representatives, a Democrat from New York State, received a call from President Reagan; and where do you think it was from? Directly from the aircraft in which Reagan was traveling to his home in California for a short holiday. The point of this phone call was also to secure the vote of of this congressman.

So, in spite of such arm-twisting tactics against the legislators, the vote -- to say nothing of public opinion polls -- showed that there really is no complete unanimity. And, as some observers rightly say, the $100 million is not the real point, after all, that sum is indeed a pretty impressive one, but it is nevertheless not such a great sum in terms of the U.S. budget. The point is...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] And what is more, these contras will misappropriate it...

[Charikov] Quite true, they will misappropriate it. But the whole point is that that is more of a symbolic gesture, so to speak, a gesture denoting that policy in regard to Nicaragua and the entire Central American region will remain the same. It will be a policy of interference, primarily by means of mercenaries, and as far as possible by direct means. Now, see what happens: Inspired by the results of this vote, the contra ringleaders already are thinking about setting up a government in exile. This, you know, is a political action.

[Tsoppi] Yes, and they want to open up representative offices in all the major European capitals.

[Charikov] Quite true.

[Grigoryev] Excuse me, but I would nevertheless not belittle the importance of this so-called aid, and would not describe it as symbolic. It is in fact substantial: These dollars will turn into weapons, which will be used to kill both Sandinistas and simple peasants working in the fields. It is not by chance that, for example, the Western European press, the press of the United States' allies, who are regarding U.S. policy in both Latin America and all over the world with concern -- for instance, major bourgeois newspapers like the French LE MONDE or the British The GUARDIAN -- they reacted to the U.S. Congress decision on aid to the contras by describing this decision, so to speak, in effect as a declaration of direct war by the United States against little Nicaragua. That is, simply, before the start of military actions, as they say...

[Charikov, interrupting] But Aleksey Nikolayevich, I of course do underestimate, so to speak, the danger and death-dealing power invested in these $100 million. I do not underestimate that power, of course. But, I want to draw attention, so to speak, to the political side of this decision.

[Grigoryev] Indisputably, indisputably.

[Charikov] For it is an encouragement first, an encouragement to the conterrevolutionary forces themselves.

[Tsoppi] It is altogether a very alarming signal, one of a series now coming from other regions in the world, too.

[Grigoryev] But if we cast a glance at another region in the world, where the United States is demonstratively renouncing interference, but there is an explosive region in the world where...

[Charikov, interrupting] I understand, you are referring to South Africa.

[Grigoryev] Precisely.

[Charikov] Well, there are few reports coming from there at the moment, given the fact that the local authorities have imposed very strict censorship on information coming from there.

[Tsoppi] They are expelling journalists.

[Charikov] They are expelling journalists and have, in general, declared war on them. We have all seen documentary film of them beating up representatives of the press, banning them from showing the events which have taken place and writing about them. But nevertheless, the general picture is that repression is continuing; a state of emergency is in force, the repression is continuing. Tomorrow, Monday, the new academic year begins in the RSA; the schools should open. They have a different calendar there, because they are in the southern hemisphere. Tomorrow the academic year should begin, but the schools will not be open. This already has been announced officially. Why not? Because from the authorities' point of view, schools are a breeding-ground for sedition. In Soweto 10 years ago it was against schoolchildren that they opened fire, it was these children and teenagers that they shot.

[Tsoppi] And now thousands of children are dying in prisons...

[Charikov, interrupting] ...in prisons, and we do not know exactly how many of these people are in prisons there, because in addition there is the censorship, everything is banned, and ...

[Grigoryev] Well, this, excuse me, what you are talking about is the action of the RSA racist regime, of which one could hardly expect anything else. The question is why, so to speak, is it so impudent, so peremptory, so to speak.

[Tsoppi] Because it is acting not only on its own initiative and not only at its own risk and peril.

[Grigoryev] Precisely. Constructive partnership of the United States and the RSA is how it is officially described in Washington jargon; both partnership and full cooperation, altogether, full connivance in these crimes.

[Charikov] You just said quite rightly that the United States seems to be standing demonstratively aloof from those events taking place in the RSA and around the RSA, with the exception, of course, of the diplomatic gestures being made from Washington. Well, we know the value of these gestures.

The European allies of the United States are considerably more active in this respect, I would say, Great Britain, FRG, France, and the other Common Market countries. A conference has just ended in The Hague where the heads of state and government of the community took part. One of the issues, I would say the chief issue, was that of possibly imposing some sort of economic sanctions against the RSA. Well, what can one say about sanctions in this case? Neither Britain nor the FRG, of course, have any interest in punishing the RSA economically, so to speak, in compelling it to change its internal policy by such means. They have absolutely no interest in doing so, because the British and West German monopolies are linked in the closest possible way with the local economy; they invest colossal capital in it and receive extremely appreciable profits, such appreciable profits as compel the governments to take up an unseemly position on this issue.

[Tsoppi] Well, instead of that there is discussion of how perhaps to punish the RSA, for instance by not buying fruit from the RSA, and giving aid to the anti-apartheid champions, aid in the form of alms, giving some miserable sums to some charitable organizations or other.

[Charikov] Yes, I would like to draw attention precisely to that. The western states want all their sanctions to amount essentially not to negative actions against the RSA, as they call them, but to actions that are positive in regard to those who are suffering from the repression, terror, and subjugation. They want to increase their charitable aid to the homeless, the unemployed, and in general, to all those in need of it in the RSA. As far as real punishment for crimes goes, here they step aside, restricting themselves, as you, Viktor Aleksandrovich, have said, merely refusing to buy fruit and so on.

Margaret Thatcher even described a ban on imports of South African fruit as a serious mistake, as a result of which, as she said, both Britons and the inhabitants of other Western European countries would suffer. If sanctions were extended to other types of goods, then, in Thatcher's opinion, this would result in increase in world prices of raw materials, and -- I am quoting verbatim -- the European countries would have to turn to the USSR to buy strategic minerals. You see!

[Tsoppi] It is all the same logic, the same logic that Reagan uses.

[Grigoryev] Concerning Mrs Thatcher's West German colleague Chancellor Kohl, he is also putting every possible impediment in the way of adopting any serious economic measures against the Pretoria racist regime, and he probably has no other option, for one should remember that the FRG is linked with the RSA by a very great number of various contracts in the military sphere, in arms supplies, arms manufacture under West German license, and in the nuclear industry, to say nothing of other forms of trade and economic cooperation. It is no accident that there are very powerful forces in the FRG, that are, as it were, personified by Franz Josef Strauss, powerful forces which advocate the continuation of the FRG's alliance with South Africa and the racist regime. Strauss continually travels there and receives various representatives of the Pretoria regime. Naturally, such forces as Strauss and primarily those behind him, the major West German monopolies, will not allow the Kohl government to take any serious measures at all; it is not in their interest.

[Charikov] Our meeting has come to an end, comrades. On behalf of those taking part in the program I thank you for your attention and bid you farewell. All the best to you!

MINISTER REFUTES WESTERN CLAIMS ON SHIPPING CRISIS

LD271154 Moscow TASS in English 1108 27 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 27 TASS -- Timofey Guzhenko, the Soviet Union's merchant marine minister, has refuted the Western allegations that the Soviet Union is to blame for the current crisis in world shipping.

Addressing a press conference here, he observed that "the charges, groundless as they are, including with regard to dumping, are repeated with the persistence worthy of better application.

Reasonable arguments are being cast aside: Soviet merchant marine tonnage accounts for less than one-fifteenth of the agregate tonnage controlled by the Western countries. Due to this reason alone, the Soviet merchant marine cannot act the expansionist, which is being ascribed to it."

The minister said that "while ignoring these embarrassing facts, the anti-Sovieteers continue prattling about the 'communist threat' on the sea lanes. Their objective is clear. To the tune of the charges of expansion and other sins, such as dumping, against our country, they are pushing through the idea of setting special regulations for nations with state foreign trade, that is, the socialist countries."

Guzhenko observed that international shipping was negatively affected not by "Soviet expansion" but by regional conflicts kindling which formed the basis of the doctrine of "neoglobalism." For an example, the minister referred to the situation in the Persian Gulf, the CIA's mining of Nicaraguan harbours, the bombing of Libyan cities and ports by American aircraft.

Guzhenko visited West Germany at the invitation of the country's federal transport minister. During the visit, he met and conversed with representatives of the federal and state governments.

According to a protocol signed at the close of the visit, "the creation and consolidation of confidence in the field of shipping and the search for new ways will contribute to resolving the problem of world commerical shipping and its all-around development."

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON CONTRA AID PACKAGE

TASS Issues Statement

LD291630 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 29 Jun 86

["TASS Statement" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, June 29 TASS -- Follows full text of a TASS statement:

"The U.S. House of Representatives has endorsed the White House's request for the allocation of 100 million dollars to finance the U.S. hirelings -- the Somozista counter-revoluntionary bands which terrorise civilian population and undermine Nicaragua's economy. That action constitutes the most flagrant breach of international law, of the U.N. Charter and of the norms of civilised conduct of states. The U.N. international court has declared unlawful the U.S. unterference in the affairs of Nicaragua and the use of hirelings by the USA.

"A new and extremely dangerous step has been made to sharpen tension in Central America and to escalate the undeclared war which the United States has been conducting against the peoples of the region for a number of years now. Washington cynically uses those bands which are in the pay of the United States and are U.S.-Controlled to prevent normalisation of relations between Central American countries, to provoke and stir up conflicts between them.

"In actual fact, a policy of state terrorism is being pursued under the cover of hypocritical talk about 'freedom', 'democracy' and 'humaneness'. Thousands of civilians of Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries of Central America have already fallen victim to that policy. The U.S. imperial policy results in bloodshed, suffering, and ruin for Central American countries".

"The actions of the Reagan administration expose it as a rabid opponent of a political settlement in Central America. The administration seeks to prevent by any means a development of events precisely in such direction. It is no coincidence that Washington counts on the 'contras' precisely at a time when there have appeared hopes for success in the Contadora process and when a mutually acceptable solution to the problem began to come into view. In many respects this proved possible as a result of the fact that the Government of Nicaragua has put forward a number of new constructive proposals which open up the way for untangling the unresolved matters pertaining to a political settlement.

"The United States impudently defies not only the Contadora Group which enjoys broad international support. The USA defies the entire Latin America which strives to resolve conflict situations in that part of the world through negotiations, on its own, without interference from the outside."

"This is a U.S. challenge to the entire international community. This is an attack on the very foundations of international law and order and on the peoples' sacred rights to sovereignty, independence and freedom, and on their right to choose their way of life and to decide their future themselves. "Washington broadens the material basis for unleashing a large-scale armed conflict in Central America, in which many countries may get involved. Such a development of events is fraught with ruinous consequences not only for Central America.

It will inevitably affect the general situation in the world and will not fail to tell on Soviet-U.S. relations. "The step-up of U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua and the heightening of tension in Central America by the USA give rise to deep indignation and concern throughout the world.

"Under misapprenhension is the one who believes that he is free to place the world before an accomplished fact of international piracy and who aspires to all-permissiveness. The international community cannot and will not put up with encroachments upon the rights of the peoples and with actions that undermine international security".

"The USSR proceeds from the assumption that the crisis situation in Central America can be resolved only along the lines of a peaceful, political settlement, on a just basis of the generally recognised norms of international law.

"The Soviet Union is resolutely condemning the U.S. new, extremely dangerous step aimed at escalating aggressive actions in Central America, and is demanding that an end be put to them. Soviet people's solidarity and firm support have been and will be on the side of the just cause of the people of Nicaragua who struggle for their independence and freedom, for peace in Central America and for the dignity of all sovereign countries."

Reagan Appeal Noted

LD292114 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Last week saw some new and not so new signs of what I would venture to call the Reagan administration's dissension with the country and U.S. public opinion. These signs should not be exaggerated: The President has plenty of room for maneuver and ample opportunity to turn affairs to his advantage. But there is no point in ignoring them.

Take the question of Nicaragua. On Monday, 23 June, President Reagan wanted to make a special appeal on this subject in the Congress House of Representatives, but Democrat Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House, would not let the President in. Moreover, he called his request to speak a cheap political trick. The President had to appear not in the House of Representatives but on television and not on Monday but Tuesday, and moreover, at an unsuitable time during the day.

What was the President so eager to speak about? The same old question. On 25 June, the House of Representatives was to vote on a new administration request on aid to the Nicaraguan contras amounting to $100 million. Remember that in March, the House turned down a similar request and overall, it has been calculated that in the past 5 years the White House has been defeated 10 times in Congress on this question.

Reagan's television speech on Nicaragua is a specimen of the usual demagogy on the subject of the Soviet threat. For example, I quote: Central America is of vital importance for our national security. Well, one can agree with that, but it goes on: And the Soviet Union realizes this. The Russians are looking far ahead, but their strategy is clear to us. Its aim is to establish supremacy over strategically important sea lanes and the most important straits in the world.

The President went on to speak in frightening terms of, I quote: the appearance of a Soviet military bridgehead in the perimenter of our defense some 500 miles from Mexico. All this is, if you will excuse me, patent rubbish. Does the U.S. President believe it? I would not like to say, but even he admits that Americans do not believe this nonsense. Here are some words from his own speech: Some of you may say, he says to his listeners, that this is fear mongering, that no such theat to our security will ever occur. That may be so, the President agrees, but he again went on harping on the subject.

According to a poll by THE WASHINGTON POST and ABC television last week, 62 percent of Americans are against giving military and other aid to the Nicaraguan contras, and only 29 percent are in favor of it. In a word, the President's dissension with the people is glaringly obvious. But in the House of Representatives, it was not Speaker O'Neill but President Reagan who won the day. On Wednesday the House voted for aid to the counterrevolutionary rebels in Nicaragua. They are to be granted $40 million by 1 September, $20 million by 15 October, and another $40 million by 15 February next year.

True, the business is not quite finished. The aid to the Somozists is tied up with an amendment to the bill on military construction that is to be voted in full in the House of Representatives and then by the Senate.

The fact remains that by resorting to intensive influence on wavering congressman one-by-one, Reagan won an important victory on Capitol Hill. While in March, 222 votes were cast against the aid and 210 in favor. Now it is the reverse: 221 for and 209 against.

And so, the majority of Americans disagree with President Reagan on this question, but the majority of congressman did back him. Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega gave a clear label to the event: President Reagan, he said, managed to draw the U.S. Congress into his criminal policy against Nicaragua.

The foreign ministers of the countries of the Contadora Group, Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Panama, also denounced this step, feeling that it steps up the policy of interference by the United States in Central America and in Latin America as a whole.

U.S. IGNORES COURT OF JUSTICE DECISION ON CONTRAS

LD272257 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 27 Jun 86

["US Ignores Decision of International Court of Justice" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington June 28 TASS-- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The White House and the Department of State have stated that the decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague which described the U.S. as an aggressor against sovereign Nicaragua is of no importance.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from it is that the U.S. is not going to stop the aggression. Moreover, it will step it up in every way.

A day before the International Court of Justice passed its judgement the administration managed to railroad through the Congress its demand on allocating another 100 million dollars for the military assistance to gangs of Somoza supporters. The contras immediately submitted to Washington a long list of armaments that they would like to purchase on this new dollar handout.

This list was made public at a press conference of a certain Adolfo Calero. The bandits are demanding helicopters, anti-tank mines and guns, grenades, machine guns and the most up-to-date "Stinger" missiles which are being delivered by the CIA as its proxy for waging a war aginst Angola and Afghanistan. On the same day a spokesman of the Pentagon said that the Somoza supporters would be given all they needed.

COMMENTATORS VIEW REAGAN GLASSBORO SPEECH

Korionov Comments

PM281640 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] The normalization of Soviet-American relations continues to occupy a leading place among the current problems of international relations. However, a clear obstacle in the path of such a normalization is presented by the shortage of responsibility and new political thinking discernible in Washington in the face of the arrival at an extremely dangerous and unpredictable sprial in the arms race.

In this respect a recent speech by the U.S. President in Glassboro draws attention. Certain organs of the Western press, in the United States particularly, have endeavored to create the impression that this was virtually a policy [programmyy] speech that opens a "new" page in Soviet-U.S. relations. But just what in fact was contained in this speech?

"If both sides genuinely want progress, we may now have reached a turning point... Evidently, a new atmosphere really does exist that will allow for serious discussions," the President declared. "Talk alone is not enough," he proclaimed, and stated: It is time "to switch to actions in behalf of peace." Such statements could only be welcomed if they were backed up by practical actions in favor of peace. But the point is that it is impossible to detect even a sign of such actions in the policy of the present administration.

The special assistant to the President and the secretary of state on arms control problems [as published], General Rowny, retired, one of the most violent of Washington's flock of "hawks", said outright of the President's Glassboro speech: "Despite the mild tone of the speech, Reagan's ideas have not altered since he arrived in the White House."

As for the "mildness" of tone of the President's speech, the reason for this should be seen primarily in those difficulties the administration has encountered in the implementation of its foreign policy course.

Relations within the Atlantic camp have deteriorated. The administration's statement of its intention to smash the treaty obstacles established by the SALT agreements rang out like a funeral bell for the West Europeans who are still not losing hope that reason will prevail in Washington. At the same time the White House is meeting with growing resistance in the country, where protests against the unrestrained arms race and against the reckless course of "star wars" preparations are becoming louder. Even in Congress which, as was shown by the vote on the question of the allocation of $100 million for banditry in Nicaragua, is yielding to the White House's unprecedented pressure -- sentiments "are characterized by a patently anti-Pentagon thrust, and it is desperately necessary for the President to head off cuts in the military budget," the newspapers write.

But it appears that there is yet another, decisive factor that had to be taken into consideration by the compilers of the speech for the Glassboro orator. This factor is the impact on the international political climate of the socialist countries' intensifying peace offensive. As the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE remarks, following the meeting in Geneva the U.S. President can no longer simply shrug off Soviet initiatives.

All this, however, by no means indicates that the U.S. militarists are inclined to review their aggressive plans. For immediately after the speech in Glassboro the earth shook again in Nevada: The United States, in conjunction with Britain on this occasion, carried out yet another nuclear weapons test, the 6th officially announced test this year and the 13th since the Soviet Union's unilateral introduction of its moratorium.

The millions of people on earth who are awaiting, not bombastic phrases, but real steps toward peace can in no way agree with such a development of events. All those who genuinely seek to avert the danger of war advocate that the positive line emanating from the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva not be dissolved in the whirlpool of international life. It is natural that people are turning their gaze toward Moscow with ever increasing hope. A typical admission was even heard the other day in the offices of the Bonn government: With Moscow, the West is dealing with a leadership whose reaction is very flexible and which is prepared to take serious steps. There's no denying that!

'Conciliatory Tone' Noted

LD292118 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislaw Kondrashov]

[Text] Comrades, as I promised, I return to the current political issues in the United States. I have already mentioned the public opinion poll carried out by THE WASHINGTON POST and ABC television during the week. Apart from attitudes to Nicaragua, it also pinpointed another aspect of the dissension of the Reagan administration with Americans. Two to one, Americans opposed not only the aid to the rebels of Nicaragua but also the White House plan to renounce observance of the treaty with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation, SALT II. Two Americans to one believe that their government should observe this treaty until another American-Soviet agreement is worked out on nuclear arms control. Nothing new in this conclusion: The people are more sensible than the government. Remember that the President did not receive support in Congress on this question either. In the House of Representatives the Senate Armed Services Committee, too, advocated observance of SALT II, although it is a conservative group and the majority belong to the President's party, the Republican Party.

It is in the context of this growing opposition that many observers interpret Reagan's speech at Glassboro on 19 June, and which they believe sounded conciliatory toward the Soviet Union. In his speech the U.S. President spoke approvingly of the latest Soviet proposals submitted at the talks in Geneva. Remember the gist of them was expounded by Comrade Gorbachev in his speech at the June CPSU Committee Plenum.

Reagan said at Glassboro that the Soviet Union was proposing serious efforts in the field of arms control, an appraisal extremely rare for him. He called the new Soviet proposals a turning point.

There is continuing broad comment in the West on the Glassboro speech. Many are seeking in it and would like to find what was lacking and is lacking in the American position, especially against the background of the Soviet initiatives: a constructive approach, a constructive reply. U.S. allies are concerned at American negativism and militancy, and now they are hastening to praise the U.S. President for praising the Soviet proposals. Such official and semi-official appraisals have come from London, Bonn, and Rome, and also have been confirmed at the Hague meeting.

Explaining the conciliatory tone of the Glassboro speech, American observers also write that the White House would like to avoid the growing dissension with public opinion in the United States and in Western Europe. But there is yet another explanation and another point of dissension. Dissension within the Reagan administration where moderate conservatives do not get on too well with superhawks. The President speaks of a turning point by the Russians, but shrewd observers have not so far managed to detect a turning point in his tough, unconstructive policy. Reagan cannot make up his mind.

This is what THE WASHINGTON POST warns: "None of Reagan's decisions are construed as final either by rivals within his administration or the opposition in Congress." Or a comment from London, the FINANCIAL TIMES: "The American Administration long seemed like a two-faced Janus in the form of the unconcealed conflict between the adherents and opponents of arms control." Correction: It did not seem to be but really was a two-faced Janus and remains so until it demonstrates the opposite. It is not words that should be conciliatory, but deeds. But the Glassboro speech was not followed by deeds. The Americans have not given a reply to the new Soviet proposals. The latest round of Geneva talks ended without result on Thursday. They will be resumed on 18 September.

DOBRYNIN MEETS WITH TRADE COUNCIL OFFICIALS

LD261514 Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- Dwayne Andreas, chairman of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC), and James Giffen, ASTEC president, called successful their visit to Soviet Union which ended yesterday.

Dwayne Andreas and James Giffin were received by Anatoly Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During their Soviet visit, they also had meetings at the USSR State Planning Committee, Foreign Trade Ministry, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, other Soviet ministries and departments.

They discussed, among other things, possibilities of and prospects for U.S. companies' participation in projects for the development of the Soviet economy in the light of the recently approved 12th five-year plan for the economic and social development of the USSR, as well as other questions of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. They held talks with Vladislav Malkevich, ASTEC co-chairman on the Soviet side and deputy foreign trade minister.

One of the aims of our Soviet visit was to examine preparation for a regular ASTEC meeting, said Dwayne Andreas in his interview to TASS on the results of the visit to the USSR. It is planned that the 12th annual ASTEC meeting will take place in Washington in December 1986. The ASTEC Executive Committee will be held in the USA in the last week of September.

Regrettably, at present the state of U.S.-Soviet trade and economic relations cannot be called encouraging, noted Dwayne Andreas. This is largely explained by the unfavourable political climate. The U.S. refusal to grant the USSR the most favoured nation treatment in trade is a serious roadblock in the way of developing business relations between the two countries, emphasized Dwayne Andreas. During meetings with Soviet officials, we discussed problems interfering with the normal development of economic cooperation. I hope that our present visit will contribute to the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the USA, will help strengthen confidence between our countries, said Dwayne Andreas.

U.S. STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM REPORTED

LD282225 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, June 28 TASS -- A group of U.S. high school students -- members of the young astronauts program -- is to visit the USSR in autumn this year for meetings with their Soviet coequals. A group of Soviet young cosmonauts is to arrive in Washington in December. An understanding on this exchange was reaffirmed during the visit of the delegation of the Committee of the Youth Organizations of the USSR to the U.S. capital.

The American young astronauts program, which brings together teenagers aged from 14 to 16, has been established with a view to encouraging U.S. young people's interest in science and space research. The opportunity to visit the USSR has been viewed enthusiastically the American teenagers. Only ten high school students from the United States, who will win a special qualifying competition, will get the right to make a trip to Moscow.

U.S. POLITICAL-MILITARY ELITE THREATENS SECURITY

LD290127 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 Jun 86

["Moscow Viewpoint" program prepared by Observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Is there a threat to the national security of the United States? Valentin Zorin believes that there indeed is such a threat but it comes, contrary to what the American people are led to believe, not from the Soviet Union but the United States itself. In recent months alone the Soviet Union has advanced a number of peace initiatives and today I would like to call your attention to one of them, writes Valentin Zorin.

As you may know, the Soviet Union has [words indistinct] for nearly a year now while the United States Administration has been stubbornly refusing to join that moratorium. It is quite easy to imagine what difficulties are involved in halting a nuclear testing program in the face of continued testing by the other side, the United States. If it is not the Soviet Union, who is threatening the United States? The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, gave a clear answer to that question last week. He said that it is becoming increasingly clear that the true threat to United States security does not come from the outside. That threat comes from the military-political elite of the United States and its adventures on the world scene.

I am sure, writes Valentin Zorin, that you will agree that there are powerful forces in the United States which depend totally on the implementation of hugh military programs, consuming a large part of federal funds. It is no secret either that many senior administration officials are closely connected with these circles. There is a powerful lobby in Washington spending lots of money on bringing pressure to bear on those in power so that they would act in the interests of military corporations. Any steps toward easing international tension are seen by them as an unacceptable threat and that is where the unwillingness of the ruling elite to take real steps to save the world from a holocaust is rooted.

It is a tragic fact of political life in the United States today, not realized by quite a few people, that there is a dangerous rift between the selfish interests of the military-political elite and the vital interests of the American people and that is exactly where a real threat to U.S. national security comes from.

U.S. PRESSURE FOR NATO EXPANSION DECRIED

PM271045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Yuriy Zhukov: "As Far As They Can Reach"]

[Text] The bellicose U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has flown into a rage. It is not enough that the United States has given up nuclear arms limitation for lost. It is not even enough that Washington is also prepared to declare the ABM Treaty "dead." He needs total freedom of action not only to pursue a completely unrestricted arms race but also to use arms at any moment at any point on the globe.

The fact that Weinberger has recently begun raising the question again of reviewing the "geographical limits" of the zone of operations of the North Atlantic Treaty members' armed forces cannot be explained otherwise.

"Obsolete Geographical Label"?

This definition was given by the Pentagon chief to NATO's "zone of operations" when addressing the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis -- a conference was held there in the first half of June devoted to "spelling out" the strategy of this military alliance.

What is going on here? This: When the North Atlantic Treaty was being drawn up at the beginning of 1949, the process did not go very easily for its Washington and London initiators. It was not so simple after the war, to make a 180-degree turn and form an aggressive alliance directed against yesterday's ally -- the USSR.

This essentially treacherous act was carefully camouflaged with phrases about the defensive nature of the new military alliance. Particular insistence was laid on the fact that the alliance members allegedly intended to defend themselves agianst "armed attack within a clearly delineated geographical zone." This zone, as stated in Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty, only incorporates Europe, North America, and islands within the jurisdiction of alliance members "in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean -- north of the Tropic of Cancer," but certainly not further away, to the east, west, and south!

Of course, disguising the true aims could only deceive those who wished to be deceived. In a lengthy, well-argued statement published in PRAVDA on 29 January 1949, the USSR Foreign Ministry warned with total justification that the aim of the North Atlantic pact was to "establish supremacy both in Western Europe, and in the North Atlantic, and in South America, and in the Mediterranean, and in Asia, and in Africa, and anywhere else at all, as far as it can reach."

It is useful to recall this today, when Mr Weinberger is calling without constraint for a rejection of the 1949 definition of NATO's zone of operations and proposing a plan for its "territorial expansion," with the aim of freely using the armed forces of this military alliance's members in regions outside the confines of the originally defined zone.

"NATO's zone of operations," the U.S. defense secretary said at the conference in Annapolis, "which so often is mistakenly (?!) limited to the central front...in fact represents a broad zone delineated not so much by geographical borders as by the facts of political life. We must have the possibility to operate in regions of the globe remote (!) from the North Atlantic.

"The term 'outside the zone of operations' can no longer be regarded as the automatic veto that some people are inclined to consider this obsolete geographical label to be."

And What Is Washington's Aim?

It is not difficult to decipher Weinberger's phrase regarding the "automatic veto" and his attack on the "obsolete geographical label." Just recall the unpleasantness that the American General Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Forces, Europe, had to suffer a few months ago when he received an order from the U.S. President to use American aircraft based in Western Europe for an attack on Libya. Only Britain gave its consent, and some allies even banned U.S. aircraft taking part in that military action from overflying their territory.

This was their "automatic veto," based on the letter of Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty defining NATO's zone of operations. The Pentagon made a mental note of the lesson. Hence the appearance of the plan for the "territorial expansion" of the zone.

Strictly speaking, this is by no means a new idea. Ever since the fifties the United States has systematically put forward various versions for "improving," "expanding," or "modernizing" its military alliances. I remember, for example, that in May 1964, the United States demanded that its allies' troops be sent to Vietnam, voicing the hope that "in its policy against the communist threat in other regions of the globe, for example in South Vietnam, it will receive support from other NATO partners." However, even then this plan was not destined to be fulfilled.

The U.S. NATO allies have continued to fail to show enthusiasm on hearing their senior partner's appeals to participate in its military adventures. Objecting to Washington, then Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio said on 16 March 1981 in an interview with the newspaper AVANTI! that NATO is "an alliance that is limited in geographical respects. If security problems arise outside the limits of the territory to which the effect of the treaty on the North Atlantic alliance extends, NATO has no bearing on this."

FRG Chancellor H. Kohl has spoken in the same spirit. He said in an interview with the newspaper DIE WELT on 5 November 1982: "The North Atlantic alliance has very clearly defined its zone of operation. And in this respect I would not like to change anything under any circumstances." But at this point he threw his Washington friends a cunning solution: Let them, when necessary, take their own troops from the FRG to send to the Middle East, for example, or wherever they wish, and the Bundeswehr would replace them. This was agreed on at the time. The FRG allocated 80,000 reserves which, as the same DIE WELT wrote in May 1983, "the FRG is to have at the ready in case the United States should be compelled for a short time to transfer its own military servicemen from Europe to be used outside NATO's sphere of activity."

The compromise, however, did not especially please Washington, which wanted more. This is how C. Weinberger reacted: "We must get rid of this -- I almost said automatic -- stubbornness in our way of thinking, which is reflected in the idea that here we have something outside NATO's sphere and so we cannot even give it a thought."

In a word, "as far as they can reach," as the USSR warned in 1949!

U. S. Allies Faced With a Choice

As is clear from C. Weinberger's statements in Annapolis, Washington has decided to increase the pressure on its allies in order to wrench agreement from them, at long last, on the elimination of NATO's "borders."

Now they are faced with a choice: Either they bow their heads to their terrible chief and become totally submissive vassals of the United States and its "crusades," or they say "no" and preserve a degree of sovereignty over their own armed forces.

On 15 June, the British conservative weekly THE OBSERVER cautiously wrote that "the plan for the territorial expansion" of NATO's zone of operations had "failed to arouse a great deal of enthusiasm among Europeans. Many are displeased that yet another debatable step is being proposed at a time when differences already exist within NATO." The U.S. partners have been particularly put on their guard by the stand taken by their "big brother" at consultations in Brussels on the subject of extending NATO's zone of operations -- this stand being defined by the formula "compensation, assistance, and participation." "Compensation," that is, increasing the number of allied armed forces in Europe to replace U.S. Armed Forces sent to operate outside the confines of the "NATO zone," is now no longer enough for Weinberger's department. What it now needs is "assistance," that is, "granting bases and other assistance to American troops on their way to hot spots outside Europe's borders," and, what is more, "participation," that is, "European governments' sending their own forces" to the same places for the sake of protecting U.S. imperial interests. Fuel has been added to the fire by a highly significant statement made by U.S. Admiral Watkins. In an article published by the specialized NAVAL INSTITUTE JOURNAL, he made public a new U.S. "naval strategy."

What is specifically at issue here? I quote Adm Watkins: "The Navy will destroy (!) the Soviet forces in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and on other front lines, neutralize Soviet clients (this is how the United States terms sovereign states having friendly relations with the USSR -- Yu. Zh.), and, if need, be, penetrate Soviet territorial waters." The admiral does not conceal the fact that an integral element of this strategy, which is calculated not only for wartime but also for peacetime, is carrying out a first nuclear strike against the USSR: "The main aim is to shoot the archer before he can loose his arrows"! Recalling all this, THE OBSERVER writes that the NATO "territorial plan" proposed by Weinberger represents a direct "continuation of the 'aggressive' strategy developed by the (U.S.) administration for the U.S. Navy." This, judging by all appearances, is what it is. A sufficiently serious situation is taking shape for Western Europe to begin giving serious thought to where the policy of constant concessions to Washington's pressure is leading. Now as THE OBSERVER writes, the allies seem to be clutching at straws, at the argument that it will be difficult for them to satisfy some of Washington's new demands "in view of intrinsic difficulties in the legal system." But this only provokes scornful U.S. smiles: "The Reagan administration is arguing that they should alter their laws," THE OBSERVER reports.

The hour of decision has struck. Petty tricks and legal dodges will not help. The U.S. allies are faced with a choice -- either, having had their grumble, they will quiet down and once again give into Uncle Sam's dictates, or they will say, at last, that common sense and concern for the vital interests of Europe and the world as a whole dictate the necessity for a sharp turn away from the policy of preparing and unleashing war and toward a policy of normalizing international relations and strengthening peace. The mindless course that Weinberger and his generals and admirals are trying to impose on NATO is the opposite of the course proposed to the NATO states and all European countries by the Warsaw Pact states. The proposals formulated at the Political Consultative Committee session in Budapest by the leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia open the way to a nuclear-free, peaceful life in Europe. Which path will those responsible for the Western countries' destinies prefer? The answer must be given in the near future. And no one can avoid this answer being clear and direct.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD271427 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- An Australian Parliament delegation led by Joan Child, speaker of the House of representatives, has arrived in Moscow for an official visit on an invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Today, the Australian parliamentarians paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. When greeting the guests, Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, emphasised that regular inter-parliamentary contacts played an important role in the development of Soviet-Australian relations and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. Joan Child expressed hope that the delegation's visit to the USSR would give an opportunity to exchange opinions on matters of bilateral relations as well as important international problems.

Holds Talks With Gromyko

LD280440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow -- In the past, too, the Soviet Union made proposals to ban nuclear arms, but now it is sounding the tocsin -- this was how the Soviet Union's struggle for nuclear disarmament at the present stage was characterised by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, when speaking with a delegation of the Australian Parliament. He received the guests from Australia in the Kremlin today. The delegation is headed by the speaker of the House of Representatives of that country's Parliament, Joan Child.

Elimination of the threat of nuclear war is the paramount issue today, Andrey Gromyko stressed. What turn the further development of the international situation takes, whether mankind comes still closer to a new world nuclear conflagration or whether it prevents it -- nobody can be indifferent about this.

In this connection the attention of the Australian MPs was drawn to the historic Soviet foreign policy initiatives and first of all the January 15, 1986 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev outlining a concrete programme of fully eliminating nuclear arms on earth by the end of the present century. The policy of nuclear disarmament and strengthening peace, approved by the party's 27th congress, has become the cause of the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people. This policy should become the vital cause of all people on earth.

The importance of averting an arms race in outer space was emphasised. The sending of strike arms to outer space would undermine the mainstays of the existing strategic stability, drastically complicate the already tense international situation and increase the danger of nuclear catastrophe. The United States is using the false shingle of Strategic Defense Initiative as a cover for the "star wars" programme.

Even if this militaristic programme is given the name "angel" the Soviet Union will be emphatically against it in view of its true designation, Andrey Gromyko said.

Both sides agreed that despite differences in social systems the USSR and Australia can develop business relations and create a good atmosphere of cooperation in most diverse fields.

Joan Child expressed her consent with the assessment of the present international situation as tense and requiring the efforts of all states to normalise it. She said that the government of Australia wanted progress at the ongoing disarmament talks and expressed the wish for the "spirit of Geneva", that manifested itself at the Soviet-American summit in November last year, to triumph.

The members of the Australiam Parliament Stanley Collard, Peter Drummond, Gordon McIntosh, Norm Sanders, Robert Tickner and Keith Wright spoke about their country's foreign policy initiatives, in particular its efforts to create a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific. They also asked a number of questions about the USSR's foreign and home policy which were exhaustively answered by Andrey Gromyko. On behalf of the delegation Joan Child thanked for the conversation, for the warm reception accorded the Australian MPs in the Soviet Union. The conversation passed in a frank and well-wishing atmosphere. The converstation was attended by Comrades Demichev, Tolkunov, Voss, Menteshashvili, and other comrades, from the Soviet side, and by Edward Peacock, Australian ambassador in the USSR, from the Australian side

PROBLEMS FOR SHULTZ AT ASEAN REVIEWED

OW280504 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 86

[From Novosti newscast, Yuriy Rostov commentary]

[Text] Sharp differences between the United States and the Southeast Asia countries have become apparent with Secretary of State Shultz' visit to the Philippines. Our commentary follows:

[Rostov] The main purpose of Shultz' visit to Manila was to hold talks with the participants in the ASEAN foreign minsters conference. This group includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

The secretary of state had a fairly cool reception in Manila, and not only from the people of the Philippine capital. During his talks, contradictions came to the fore, above all contradictions on the question of nuclear arms.

On more than one occasion, Shultz repeated his position that U.S. nuclear arsenals in Asia help restrain the Soviet Union and even play a stabilizing role in the region. The ASEAN ministers, on the other hand, expressed a completely opposite view. They noted the need to create a nuclear free zone in Southeast Asia.

Certainly there is a big gap separating the nuclear free zone idea and its realization. However, the ASEAN position can seriously complicate the course of U.S. aggressive policies in the region. For example, New Zealand spoke out recently against the presence in the South Pacific of weapons of mass destruction and proceeded to ban U.S. warships carrying nuclear arms from entering its ports. This decision led to the sharpest crisis in the military relations between the two countries.

Similarly, should the current trend continue, the same could happen in relations between Washington and the ASEAN countries, above all between Washington and the Philippines where the largest U.S. bases outside the United States are located. This is clearly indicated by the publication in Manila during the Shultz talks of the Philippine foreign minister's interview stating that the country's leadership intends to press for a ban on U.S. nuclear arms deployment in the Philippines.

TASS NOTES END TO 'RIMPAC-86' EXERCISES

LD290712 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 26 TASS -- The "Rimpac-86" naval manoeuvres ended in the area of the Hawaii island. The exercises involved a large group of ships and aircraft of the anti-submarine aviation of the United States, Japan, Britain, Canada and Australia. For almost a month and a half these forces practiced preparations on preparing for an all-out war in the Pacific Ocean. The newspaper "YOMIURI" indicates that the involvement of the British navy this year has turned "Rimpac" exercises into the Western bloc's largest joint manoeuvres.

REPORTAGE ON 13TH YUGOSLAV PARTY CONGRESS

Background to Congress Reviewed

PM251507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by V. Mikhaylov and V. Sharov: "Resolving Important Tasks. The 13th LCY Congress Opens in Belgrade"]

[Excerpts] The attention of the SFRY working people is turned toward the capital. The 13th LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] Congress opens on 25 June. Adorned in tricolor national flags and red party banners, Belgrade is cordially welcoming the delegates and guests. They include party banners, Belgrade is cordially welcoming the deleagtes and guests. They include veterans of the revolution and national liberation war, workers, and rural working people, representatives of the people's intelligentsia, and party, st state, and economic personnel.

13th LCY Congress opens here on 25 June. Adorned in tricolor national flags and red party banners, Belgrade is cordially welcoming the delegates and guests. They include veterans of the revolution and national liberation war, workers and rural working people, representatives of the people's intelligentsia, and party, state, and economic personnel.

Foreign guests arriving for the congress have received a warm welcome in Belgrade, including the CPSU delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Yugoslav press and precongress materials give a detailed characterization of the reporting period. They note that it was one of the most complex in postwar history. Contradictions and difficulties in the economy which had silently accumulated over the years became acutely manifest over this period and had a negative effect on development rates.

Thanks to the efforts of the working people and also to measures taken by party and state organs, it proved possible to reduce the manifestation of negative trends somewhat during the last 5-year period. The average annual industrial production growth amounted to 2.7 percent in this period. The volume of exports increased. Whereas in 1975 it covered only 52.9 percent of purchases made abroad, in 1985 it covered more than 87 percent. This is all the more important in view of the fact that over the last 5 years the foreign trade deficit has almost trebled. After a long interval a positive result has been achieved in the country's balance of payments. Growth in its foreign debt has now been halted.

We visited a number of collectives on the eve of the congress. Those we talked to linked the positive results in the national economy with the work done by the party to implement its long-term program of economic stabilization, approved by an LCY Central Committee plenum and the SFRY Federal Assembly in mid-1983.

The reporting period was an important stage in the life of the party itself. The need to resolve new and complex tasks required the LCY to strengthen its ranks, increase its ideological unity and its unity of action, and enhance its leading role in society. The Central Committee deemed it necessary to open a partywide discussion on these issues. It lasted 8 months and involved hundreds of thousands of Communists in a frank, interested exchange of views. Addressing meetings, they made a great many valuable proposals concerning LCY activity, increasing party influence on social processes, more consistently applying the principle of democratic centralism, and improving ideological work and other aspects of internal party life. Some of the proposals related to improving the political and economic system and devloping science, education, culture, and job placements for young people. Communists addressed a considerable number of critical comments to central and local party, state, and economic organs.

The results of the discussion largely determined the direction of the report and election campaign in the LCY and the preparation of precongress documents.

Report and election conferences in municipalities, cities, and regions and also republic conferences have been held in the context of criticism, self-criticism, and the search for untapped potentials and reserves. Circumstances have demanded exacting discussion. Communists are concerned that the 5-year plan has still not been fulfilled in its basic indices. Phenomena of stagnation in the national economy and falling labor productivity in the social sector have not been overcome. Collectives operating at a loss frequently seek a way out in raising the prices for their products. As a result inflation rates have risen sharply in recent years. The number of people looking for work has increased. Referring to these negative phenomena, Communists spoke decisively at meetings and conferences in favor of the 13th LCY Congress' providing a thorough analysis of the causes of these phenomena and offering a clear-cut, realistic program for overcoming the difficulties.

LCY members regard strengthening party unity and uniting its ranks as the key to solving urgent problems.

"We were the victors in the liberation struggle because it was headed by a united Communist Party of Yugoslavia," Mihailo Svabic, member of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, a Communist since 1938, and a participant in the national liberation war since the very first days of the country's occupation, said. "And today we can and must deal with difficulties. But for this to happen we must, as in the past, have unity in the LCY."

During the report and election campaign the demand has repeatedly been made that the party be prevented from developing into a kind of coalition made up of leagues of Communists from separate republics and autonomous regions.

In their talks with us, Yugoslav Communists noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of relations between the LCY and the CPSU and the SFRY and the USSR and also the benefit to the country of economic ties with the Soviet Union -- Yugoslavia's largest foreign trade partner. It was pointed out that the principles and accords recorded in joint documents approved on the results of top-level meetings provide firm foundations for all-around, stable cooperation, mutual understanding, and trust between the USSR and the SFRY.

The Yugoslav Communist congress will have to discuss complex problems, make crucial decisions, and ensure the country's accelerated socioeconomic development.

Congress Opens

LD250913 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade June 25 TASS -- The 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has opened in the Sava Centre Palace of Congresses in Belgrade today. It is attended by more than 1,700 delegates representing almost 2.2 million party members. They will analyze the results of the economic and social development of the republic and the activities of the league since the 12th congress in June 1982 and set the tasks of building socialism for the forthcoming period.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists, who opened the congress, presented the delegations of Communist, Workers', Socialist and Social Democratic parties and the national-liberation and other progressive movements who had arrived at the congress.

A report on the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the struggle for the further development of socialist, self-governed and nonaligned Yuogslavia will be delivered to the congress by Vidoje Zarkovic.

PRAVDA Carries CPSU Greetings

PM261114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 13th LCY Congress

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends the delegates to the 13th LCY Congress and all Yugoslav Communists ardent greetings and wishes for successes in the work of the supreme party forum.

The party of Yugoslav Communists was born and has developed as the expression of the working people's fundamental interests. Soviet people well recall how, at the Communists' urging, the country's peoples rose up 45 years ago to combat the fascist invaders and their accomplices and ensure national and social liberation, and what a weighty contribution they made to achieving our great victory.

In our country people perceive with a sense of sincere benevolence the considerable results which Yugoslavia's working people have achieved under LCY leadership over the years of socialist building, turning their motherland into a developed industrial and agrarian state. At the contemporary stage their efforts are focused on solving urgent problems in the interests of further boosting the economy and improving the people's prosperity.

Our party and the Soviet people, engaged in resolving the tasks set by the Soviet Union of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, wish Yugoslav Communists and all the SFRY's fraternal peoples successes in implementing the outlined plans and successfully progressing along the socialist path.

The Soviet people share Yugoslavia's concern for the fate of peace and its desire to ease international tension, curb the arms race, and develop peaceful and creative cooperation among all states. The SFRY plays a prominent role in the Nonaligned Movement, whose activity promotes the strengthening of universal peace and international security. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are unanimous in believing that the importance of galvanizing all progressive forces in order to remove the nuclear threat hanging over mankind is growing now more than ever. It is these goals that are served by the Soviet Union's foreign policy course and the idea put forward by the CPSU of establishing a world free from mass destruction weapons and creating a comprehensive international security system.

The CPSU Central Committee notes with satisfaction the fruitful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in many avenues. The basis of these relations are the commonality of our class interests and goals and the fraternal friendship between our countries' peoples, a friendship which has deep historic roots and glorious traditions.

We express the confidence that all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY will continue to deepen and strengthen in accordance with jointly developed principles and accords for the good of both countries' peoples and for the sake of the cause of peace and socialism!

The CPSU Central Committee

CPSU Delegation Visits Smederovo

LD272207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The 13th LCY Congress is continuing in Belgrade. Taking part in it is a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Today the CPSU delegation visited Smederovo, an ancient town on the banks of the Danube, and had friendly talks at the municipal party committee. The members of the delegation saw the sights of the town and learned about life today for the workers of this major industrial center.

A vivid embodiment of fruitful Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation is the metallurgical combine which was built here with the technical assistance of the USSR. In the afternoon the CPSU delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial complex and laid a wreath. The representatives of the Soviet Communists made entries in the honorary visitors' book. A wreath was also laid at the cemetery for the liberators of Belgrade, where Yugoslav and Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate the Yugoslav capital from the fascist forces of occupation are buried.

The Presidency of the LCY Central Committee held a reception in honor of the foreign delegations taking part in the 13th party congress. The reception was attended by the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Aliyev.

Presidium Elected

LD281716 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade June 28 TASS -- The first plenary meeting of the Central Committee elected the presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Milanko Renovica was elected president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Radisa Gacic was elected secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee.

Making a closing speech at the congress Milanko Renovica pointed out the importance of the party forum for the further development of the country and emphasized that the party will concentrate the attention on the implementation of its decisions.

Congress Ends

LD281330 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade June 28 TASS -- Special TASS correspondents Anotoliy Bocharov, Valeriy Dzhalagonia and Viktor Kuznetsov report:

The 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia ended here today.

For four days its delegates representing some 2.2 million members of the party have been discussing topical questions of the further social and economic development of the country. They have outlined the ways of consolidating the steering role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in society, of strengthening of the ideological, political and organizational unity of the party.

A delegation of the CPSU took part in the work of the forum. It was led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev. There were meetings of the CPSU delegation with the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The meetings passed in the atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding.

Reports on the results of the work of the six commissions that discussed the most important problems of the country's development and party construction were heard at the final meeting of the congress. The delegates endorsed the report on the LCY activity and the work of the LCY Central Committee in the period between the 12th and 13th congresses and adopted the resolutions that set out the tasks of the party for the period ahead in various spheres of activity, the changes in the rules of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

It is stressed in the resolutions that the League of Communists must make the initiative for the implementation of the tasks of the economic policy, upgrading of the political system of Yugoslav society. Unity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is the most important condition for the further advance of the society along the road of socialist construction, of overcoming of the existing problems and difficulties. It is pointed to the need for a stringent and consistent observance of the principle of democratic centralism.

The documents express the resolve of the communists, of all workers of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to uphold and consolidate peace on earth, to wage the struggle against the arms race and threat of nuclear war. The congress adopted a resolution in which it condemns the policy of apartheid and racism pursued by the South African regime and expresses support and solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people.

The congress elected the Central Committee of the LCY, the auditing commission and the commission on the rules.

CPSU Delegation Departs Belgrade

LD290832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade June 29 TASS -- The CPSU delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today left Belgrade for Moscow. It took part in the 13th LCY Congress.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Ckrebic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY, Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY, and other officials. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, was also in the party.

Arrival in Moscow

LD291048 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- The CPSU delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today returned to Moscow. It took part in the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Vorotnikov Welcomes Aliyev

LD292259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Aliyev returned today to Moscow from Belgrade. At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium the delegation took part in the 13th LCY Congress. At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Vorotnikov and other comrades. Lazic, Yugoslavia's charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union, was also in the welcoming party.

REPORTAGE ON 10TH POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

Precongress Military Described

PM251841 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Major V. Nikanorov under the rubric "Our Comrades-In-Arms": "The Soldiers of the Party"]

[Excerpts] Only a few days remain before the upcoming 10th PZPR Congress, scheduled for the end of June, opens. The congress will undoubtedly be an important event in the life of the Polish people. It will adopt the PZPR Program which looks far into the future and will outline the trends and tasks of socialist development in People's Poland. The congress will sum up a difficult stage in Poland's recent history and its decisions will initiate a new stage in the country's history. This stage will by no means be easy. The consequences of the crisis are still felt in the country, both in the economy and in people's consciousness. The West's propaganda aggression against Poland and the anti-Polish economic "sanctions" have left their mark. The party is not promising the people a land of milk and honey. It is calling on all working people to join in intensive work. Because without an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and without a sharp increase in labor productivity and quality, it will hardly be possible to overcome the difficulties and resolve the tasks of socialist renewal.

Quite understandably, the upcoming forum of Polish Communists is at the focus of public attention in the fraternal republic. The documents which are to be submitted to the congress are being widely discussed in the country -- around a million members and candidate members of the party have expressed their views on this question. Many of the people to whom I have spoken have emphasized that the participants in this discussion pointed out frequently that the new edition of the Party Program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress represents a reliable guideline, an example of the application of Marxist-Leninist theory in practice.

It was noted at the recent PZPR Central Committee plenum that 800,000 nonparty people took part in the open meetings of primary organizations and more than 100,000 of them contributed to the debate. All this indicates that an increasing number of people in the country regard the cause of the party as their own vital concern.

This is noticeable in the Army, too, and is reflected, for instance, in the growing number of applications for party membership.

"During the precongress period the influx into the party of servicemen doing their military service has increased noticeably," Captain Zenon Dudziak, delegate to the 10th congress and first secretary of the Polish Navy PZPR Committee, told me. "More than half of them have been recommended for membership by the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. The Communists' work in the education of the young generation is beginning to bear fruit."

The party's priority task in the Navy is enhancing the effectiveness of the work to maintain the personnel's moral and political standards at a high level and closely coordinating party work with the process of strengthening combat readiness and improving combat and political training. This is what the party documents state. The precongress party conference in the Navy which was held recently discussed how Communists are fulfilling this task. The tone of the conference delegates' speeches was sharp and critical. We are perfectly aware where we are doing all right, Captain Dudziak said in this context. What is most important now is a quest for reserves and their best possible utilization, and bringing laggards in line with pacesetters. We proceed from the premise that party work and military work are inseparable. Indeed, it is impossible to take the view that the work of a unit's party organization is well organized if discipline in the unit is slack, for instance.

On the eve of the congress, party work has reached a high pitch. Its results are reflected in everything -- in the results of combat and political training and in the results of servicemen's effective work in the sphere of rationalization and inventions. They are also reflected in the livened up links between the Navy and the country's public and in the expanded scale of the military, patriotic, and international education of civilian youth.

The Communists in military uniform are proud of the great trust shown in them by the party, they are ready to fulfill the most complex of tasks which the party sets them. The words which Captain Dudziak said at the end of our conversation stuck in my mind. We, the officer said, are the soldiers of the party. We stood firm during the difficult times when the counterrevolution, egged on by the West, tried to throw our country into chaos. We stand firm and will continue to stand firm in single combat formation with our comrades-in-arms in the armies of the other Warsaw Pact countries, guarding the peaceful labor of peoples, guarding socialism. The soldiers of the party,loyal sons of their people, Communists in military uniform are ready to spare no effort for the sake of their motherland, for the sake of the socialist community.

Yakovlev Makes Statement

LD261835 Warsaw PAP in English 1218 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 26 -- Making a brief statement before the 10th PUWP congress, CPSU CC Secretary Aleksandr Yakovlev has told PAP and Polish TV correspondents, among other things:

The 27th CPSU CC Congress was a meeting which made a basic turn. We call it a crucial congress for it led to the developments which can be viewed as a turning point in the history of our country, party and, generally, in the development of the socialist society.

This does not mean that we reject all what happened in the past. We are in favour of continuity in politics and management. At the same time, we however, think that possibilities created by the socialist system are not sufficiently and effectively used. At present, the party does everything to better, wiser and more widely use those possibilities in economic and political development. We call this a strategy of accelerated socio-economic development.

An important turnabout has taken place of late in the relations and system of cooperation of socialist states. I think that our economic integrity, cooperation in science and technology, as well as political unity will develop for the benefit of all our countries, including the benefit of Polish-Soviet relations. I think that there are great possibilities.

CPSU Delegation Leaves Moscow

LD281616 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1533 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 June (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation, headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Warsaw today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. It will take part in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress.

The delegation comprises E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; An.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Mysnichenko, first secretary of the Kharkov Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; and V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic; members of the CPSU Central Committee; and V.A. Kasimova, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and leader of a team of women assembly workers at the Tula "Arsenal" works.

At Vnukovo airport, the delegation was seen off by V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, Ye. K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, and M.S. Solomentsev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, S.L. Sokolov, and N.V. Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, and G.P. Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and other comrades.

Among those seeing off the delegation was A. (Przygonski), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR.

TV Reports Departure

LD282005 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 28 June in its "Vremya" news program carries a report on the departure of the CPSU delegation to the PZPR congress.

The soviet leadership is shown making its way across the tarmac from the airport building.

The front row comprises, from left to right, Ryzhkov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Ligachev. A second row behind them was formed by Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, and Shevardnadze. The following were seen in the group behind the first two rows: Sokolov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Medvedev, Biryukova, Talyzin, Razumovskiy, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Dobrynin, and Nikonov.

As the group came to a halt, Gorbachev shook hands with Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Ligachev, and Solomentsev, in that order.

The camera switched to a row of dignitaries: unidentified military man, Kapitonov, Talyzin, Medvedev, Biryukova, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, Dobrynin, two unidentified persons. Gorbachev is shown shaking hands with Dobrynin and the two unidentified men at the end of the row.

Gorbachev is shown waving from the top of the aircraft steps.

The camera shows the line of dignitaries seeing Gorbachev off, waving: (from left to right of screen) (?Sokolov), Talyzin, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ryzhkov, Gromyko, Vorotnikov, Ligachev, Nikonov, Biryukova, Solomentsev, Razumovskiy, Dobrynin. This is followed by a final shot of the aircraft taking off.

Gorbachev Arrives in Warsaw

LD282014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Unidentified correspondents's report from Warsaw; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] "The microphones and cameras of Soviet television are fixed on Warsaw's Okecise airport. A special Aeroflot aircraft has just landed here. A party delegation from the CPSU led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has arrived in the Polish capital. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's Council of State, and Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other party and government leaders of the Polish Republic came to meet the lofty Soviet guests. [Video shows Gorbachev descending the steps of aircraft followed by a man and woman; at the foot of the steps he shakes hands with Jaruzelski who is dressed in civilian clothes. The two embrace and kiss each other on the cheek then exchange a few works. Gorbachev smiles. They shake hands and nod.]

Polish and Soviet children present Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with flowers. Comrade Gorbachev is cordially greeted by party and government leaders in Poland. Other members of the CPSU delegation arrived with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorgachev. They are Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mysnichenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Kharkov Obkom, and Kasimova, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and a team leader and assembly worker at the Tula Arsenal works.

Among the welcoming party was Brovikov, the USSR ambassador to Poland. He is also a member of the CPSU delegation.

The lofty Soviet guests and members of the party delegation will take part in the 10th Congress of the PZPR which opens tomorrow.

The members of the Soviet delegation will go from the airport to the residential quarters set aside for them.

[Video shows Gorbachev shaking hands with two unidentified men on tarmac. Then a group of children approaches and presents him with flowers. In the background Shevardnadze and Yakovlev descend the aircraft steps. Gorbachev kisses some of the children. Finally he walks along a line of men in military uniforms shaking hands with each one of them. They salute him.]

PORTUGUESE EMBASSY EMPLOYEE ASKED TO LEAVE MOSCOW

LD301030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1008 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun (TASS) -- The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today protested to the Portuguese Embassy in Moscow in connection with an unfriendly act of the Portuguese authorities regarding two of the Soviet staff in Lisbon unjustly accused of unlawful activities.

Such actions by the Portuguese side contradict its declared desire to maintain and develop friendly relations with the USSR. Responsibility for the consequences of these actions lies with the Portuguese authorities. The Soviet side has noted that some of the Portuguese Embassy employees have engaged in actions incompatible with the rules of behavior of foreign representatives in the USSR many times. In this connection an employee of the Portuguese Embassy was asked to leave the USSR.

LISBON'S VOTE OF CONFIDENCE CONSIDERED

LD270725 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon June 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Petrov reports:

Portugal's one-party government led by Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva today succeeded in mustering minimum support of the parliament. One hundred and eight deputies of parliament voted for confidence in the government, ninety three deputies opposed it and forty four abstained.

The government's unpopular policy was approved by the representatives of the ruling Social-Democratic Party, the openly right-wing Social-Democratic Centre and also by several independent deputies. The deputies of the Portuguese Communist Party, the Portuguese Democratic Movement, the Socialist Party and the "Greens" Ecological Movement voted against the confidence motion. The government's fall was prevented by the parliamentary group of the opposition Democratic Renewal Party which abstained during the voting.

The ruling cabinet was forced to put a confidence motion in the assembly of the republic following the opposition forces' sharp criticism of the government's anti-labour measures in the socio-economic field sparking off a conflict between the authorities and the parliament on a whole number of important problems.

Political observers point out that the current acute crisis will inevitably shake the positions of the government which came to power in Portugal in autumn of 1985.

MURAKHOVSKIY DEPARTURE FOR LONDON REPORTED

LD291654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 29 June 86

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, today left Moscow for London at the invitation of the British Government.

Among those seeing him off at the airport were USSR Ministers Comrades Sizenko and Bugayev; Comrade Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and Cartledge, British ambassador to the USSR.

Arrives in London

LD291337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1247 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] London, 29 June (TASS) -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, has arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the British Government. During his stay in Great Britain he will meet and hold talks with members of the government and will visit the "Royal Show" international agricultural exhibition to take place in Stoneleigh. This exhibition, organized by the British royal agricultural society, is the largest in Western Europe. Demonstrated at it are the latest achievements in the field of agriculture and of the agro-industrial complex.

At the airport, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy was met by Michael Jopling, minister of agriculture, fisheries and food, and Leonid Zamyatin, USSR ambassador to Great Britain.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG's RAU MOSCOW VISIT

Meets With Antonov

LD271225 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- Today Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet part of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, received Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia (FRG), deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, at the latter's request and had a conversation with him on some matters aimed at further developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Joerg Kastl, the ambassador of the FRG to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Confers With Demichev

LD272219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting today with Rau, the premier of North Rhine-Westphalia in the FRG. During their conversation, Rau was told about the work of the supreme body of state power aimed at stepping up the work of local soviets at all levels and making use of all the possibilities of socialist democracy for fulfilling the large-scale tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the country's social and economic development.

During the discussion on topical problems of international life, it was stressed that preventing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe requires joint action by all peace-loving forces and the prevention of the militarization of space. Rau and Kastl, the FRG ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of the opening in Moscow of an exhibition entitled "The People and Technology of North Rhine-Westphalia". The reception was attended by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Antonov; and representatives of a number of ministries, departments, and Soviet foreign trade associations and companies.

Comments at Press Conference

LD271541 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- My meetings and talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and with members of the Soviet leadership during my stay in the Soviet capital showed the importance of economic relations for both sides. Both countries want to develop them. This is in line with the interests of our peoples. Besides, this is a substantial contribution to the development of contacts, the deepening of trust and the preservation of peace.

This was stated at a press conference here today by Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. He is staying in Moscow at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation in connection with the opening of the trade and industrial exhibition of that land.

J. Rau welcomed the efforts exerted by the Soviet Union with a view to consolidating economic cooperation with Western countries.

There are a number of problems in Europe which do not depend on state borders or the world outlook, J. Rau said further. They include, among other things, the problems of energy supply. We agree that the international exchange of experience and information in the sphere of ensuring the safety of nuclear reactors is of much importance.

J. Rau spoke out in favour of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting. The hopes of the world will come true only if both sides take advantage of all the existing opportunities, he pointed out. Peoples of the world are waiting for serious steps aimed at really putting an end to the arms race.

Visit Ends

LD281040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1016 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (TASS) -- Johannes Rau, prime minister of the land of North Rhine-Westphalia, left the USSR today. He was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation (RSFSR) in connection with the opening in Moscow of an exhibition of land's trade and industry.

At the airport the visitor was seen off by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

Those seeing him off included Joerg Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH FRENCH ON MITTERRAND VISIT

PM271159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-French consultations took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry 23-24 June in connection with French President F. Mitterrand's upcoming official visit to the USSR. M. (Plezan), director of the French Foreign Ministry's Europe Department, who took part in the consultations, was received by A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister. Y. Pagniez, French ambassador to the USSR, was present during the conversation.

TASS VIEWS FRENCH COOPERATION IN SPACE EXPEDITION

LD271444 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- A number of Frenchmen, candidates for a Soviet-French space flight, will undergo a special medical check up, and will go to the Star Township, near Moscow, to be trained for an orbital expedition, to last longer than the 1982 expedition, and its scientific programme is to be more eventful.

The flight is bound to become a new stage in cooperation between the two countries in space exploration, which has been successfully developing over the period of 20 years. The first intergovernmental agreement in this area was signed in Moscow during General de Gaulle's official visit to the USSR, on June 30, 1966.

Specialist point to noticeable progress in this cooperation -- a transition from separate French experiments and installations of instruments aboard Soviet spacecraft to participation in big joint explorations.

The marathon space flight of the Soviet inter-planetary Vega-1 and Vega-2 stations, held within the international Venus-Halley's comet project, ended with success in spring this year. It yielded valuable information on the planet Venus and one of the most interesting comets. Frenchmen also largely contributed to that major success of science.

Soviet and French scientists along with colleagues from 11 countries have now started active preparations for a mammoth international "phoebus" project to study the satellite of the Mars planet. The French side will also participate in another big project, in the framework of which eight countries, including the USSR, will study the plasma of the magnetosphere and solar wind.

Models of scientific equipment for another Soviet-French project "granat" ("Granet") are now being made, a TASS correspondent has learnt at the Interkosmos Council under the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Its aim is to explore the space sources of Gamma and X-ray radiation in the universe. Soviet and French-made telescopes are planned to be installed aboard the Soviet spaceship planned to be put into a near-earth orbit late in 1987.

RESULTS OF FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONFERENCE NOTED

LD300853 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Paris June 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Tregubenko reports:

A two-day national conference of the Socialist Party of France came to a close in Le-Pre-Saint-Gervais (Seine Saint Denis Department) Sunday. It was attended by representatives of the leadership and activists of party organisations. They discussed the problems of the political situation in the country, and the role of the party, considering the advent to power of the government of rightist majority. The conference worked out a strategy of the socialists in preparation for the forthcoming presidential elections in 1985 and also effected some changes in the party's structure.

The discussion took place under the impact of factors of the development of the internal political situation in the country and first of all the "coexistence" between the president-socialist and the right-wing government, and tendencies of political delimitation.

The press and political analysts single out the decline in the popularity of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and the consolidation of the positions of President Francois Mitterrand.

The views of the party's leadership on a possibility to return to power by inflicting a defeat on the right-wing RPR-UDF [Rally for the Republic-Union for French Democracy] bloc and at the forthcoming presidential elections found reflection in the conference's work. The major task in attaining that goal is to broaden the electoral basis of the party and to win over part of left-off-centre forces as well as advocates of the unity of action with the socialists.

Speaking at the closing of the conference, Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, made a proposal on the setting up of a national council of the leftists within the framework of the above-mentioned line of the party. Such a "flexible structure", he stated, could promote unification of the left radicals, environmentalists and other currents of left-wing orientation on the positions of the Socialist Party.

Commenting on the course of the conference, "L'HUMANITE DIMANCEH" weekly of the French Communist Party points out that the PS [Socialist Party] leadership intends to turn the party exclusively into machinery to attain election goals. The socialists abandoned their resistance to the course of the employers who are preparing to gobble up national metallurgy, shipbuilding, television and to dismantle the automotive industry, the weekly writes in conclusion.

SPANISH KING, PREMIER RECEIVE COMMITTEE LEADER

PM270932 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Talks Held"]

[Text] Madrid 24 Jun -- King Juan Carlos I of Spain has received M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, who is on an official visit here. They had a conversation during which questions of the international Olympic movement and cooperation between the USSR and Spain in the field of sport were touched upon.

Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez received M.V. Gramov today. During a conversation held in a friendly atmosphere there was a discussion of questions of further developing sporting links between the Soviet Union and Spain.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS TERMED 'INEVITABLE'

LD281342 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Rome June 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

A governmental crisis, the 44th since the liberation of Italy, has broken out. The cabinet, headed by Socialist Bettino Craxi, resigned following its failure at the Chamber of Deputies when the vote was taken on the bill on state allocations to local government bodies.

But it is not parliamentary discussion unfavourable to the cabinet, that led to the crisis. The government coalition has been rent with differences for a long time. Therefore, it would be more correct to speak of a political crisis, not a governmental one, and it will be difficult to settle it. The most acute are contradictions between the main partners of the majority -- Christian Democrats and Socialists.

The June crisis was inevitable. Bettino Craxis's "mixed" cabinet was unable to resolve any of the burning political and socio-economic problems of Italian society since August 1983.

REPORTAGE ON WRITERS CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

26 June Proceedings

PM271119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Responding to the Party's call: At the Eighth USSR Writers Congress"]

[Excerpts] The best works of multinational Soviet literature carry a high charge of social activeness. Enriching man's spiritual world, it has become the party's reliable helper in molding the citizen of the new world. The topical creative problems of masters of the word being discussed by the delegates at the 8th USSR Writers Congress, which is continuing its work in Moscow at the Great Kremlin Palace.

The role of literacy figures in the implementation of psychological and moral reorientation and in combating negative phonomena is at the center of the attention of the creative commissions, at which 138 people have spoken. They reported on the results of their work at the 26 June plenary session.

The commissions, which have been set up within the congress framework, consist of representatives of various genres within the literary workshop. But in discussing professional questions, the participants displayed identical commitment in speaking of the most important thing that unites them all -- the need to be in the midst of the urgent concerns and problems by which the party and people live.

The debate on the report of the USSR Writers Union Board and the report of the union's Central Auditing Commission continued.

We have a sacred cause -- literature, which unites us, A. Voznesenskiy (Moscow) said, opening the debate. But why do readers turn away from some of our books? There are many reasons. Most importantly, the people want openness. Openness is the sister of literature. The truth about the monstrous force of evil, lawlessness, corruption, and duplicity is well known to the people. They are fighting against this evil. But in books that have been edited and smoothed out by the editor, what they get is vaudevilles instead of tragedies. And only a few individuals among our number have sounded the alarm about what has happened.

The speaker spoke with emotion of the need to defend culture against spiritual aridity, of the dependence of talent on the will of officials and deference to rank, of the need for the writers union to show concern for the publication of masterpieces and the fate of the sacred things of literature. Speaking of the literary climate and the fact that sometimes there is a lack of good will toward talent, the speaker shared his concern about the difficulties that a book goes through between the writer's desk and the reader. It is no secret that the writer spends approximately 10 percent of his life writing a book and 90 percent pushing it. That is true of the experienced masters. What about the young people? Who better than the Writers Union to defend the honor of the writer?

Ya. Peters (Latvia) expressed concern about the lack of a children's literature publisher in the republic. In our age of intensive economic activity and thought we risk creating backwardness in the humanities among the young generation, leading to undesirable consequences in the future. This concern is dictated by the need to develop international culture at a higher level and promote reapproachment between nations. But reapproachment between nations means enriching them, and only people of generous spirit and culture can enrich one another. The role of language in this process is great. The speaker proposed the creation in Moscow of a "People's Friendship" publishing house to publish in Russian the works of writers from the union republics.

V. Rozov (Moscow) shared his ideas on the lofty educational mission of literature. He stressed that the writer's word can play a tremendous role in the struggle for the people's spiritual health and a truly humane morality. Drama and theater have an important part to play in creating a pure, clear atmosphere in society. The speaker drew attention to the clearly inadequate number of theaters in our country, including the capital.

The man who is ready to appear in the pages of our books has resolved to follow his conscience, resolved to rise up against stagnation and bureaucratic complacency, V. Shugayev (Moscow) stated. He has overcome within himself so-called common prudence, and that requires great courage. Perhaps as much courage as to walk into fire. Life gives us examples of such people, and the writer must be ready to meet them.

To rise up resolutely and unhesitatingly against routine, against all kinds of time-serving, is very risky. And that must be the main conflict in our literature in the near future.

What a book should be like -- a great educator of the young generation -- was discussed at the commission on children's and young people's literature, A. Aleksin reported. In working with children there must be nothing formal, noting designed to secure a quick response or designed for show. Yet is it not the case that some tales and stories which are as remote from school as they are from life in general are actually written for effect, to "make a mark" by supposedly showing concern about school and its problems?

Sometimes the topic of morality is broken up to create some special topic that apparently exists on its own. Yet morality is all-embracing and indivisible! To preach nobility, ideological commitment, high patriotism, valor, industriousness, and all moral virtues is the duty of those who educate young people.

But there is still too great a percentage of books whose "trademark" is feeble imitation and eclectricism, gloomy, descriptive verbosity, and a lack of independent, serious thought. It is particularly damaging when this occurs in works on topics of civic importance. The commission set up a writers' working party which will help to create books for reading aloud, designed for school children in the junior grades.

I would like to use the metaphor of the "ecology of the human soul," Yu. Drunina (Moscow) said, to emphasize that we, the writers living in a country where literature is regarded with exceptional respect, are responsible for that ecology. It is a crime to try to reverse the rivers of reason and good that have from time immemorial nurtured the country's poetry. The speaker came out against the cult of violence, cruelty, and lack of faith in comradeship that are beginning to penetrate our literature. These worrying phenomena are in conflict with our poetry, yet some critics support them. Speaking of the predominance of dullness in literature, the speaker called for support for those who are not afraid to spoil good relations for the sake of truth and emphasized the need to create a more creative atmosphere in literary associations.

M. Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, focused attention on the problems of book publishing.

The following also spoke in the debate at the morning session: Ye. Yevtushenko, A. Misharin (Moscow), V. Petrosyan (Armenia), Academician D. Likhachev, and M. Kanoat (Tajikistan).

The 8th USSR Writers' Congress received greetings from Nguyen Dinh Thi (Vietnam) and Aldo de Jaco (Italy).

Taking part in the congress are A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Yu. P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section.

The congress continues.

27 June Proceedings

LD272059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today is the 4th day of the 8th USSR Writers' Congress. The delegates continued to debate the reports from the Writers' Union Board and the Central Auditing Commission. Comrades Ligachev and Yakovlev and the head of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, Comrade Voronov, are taking part in the work of the congress.

Valentin Rasputin, prose writer from Irkutsk; Petr Proskurin, prose writer from Moscow; Vladimir Karpov, chief editor of the NOVYY MIR magazine; Vasiliy Belov, prose writer from Vologda; Olzhas Suleymenov, poet from Kazakhstan; Konstantin Skvortsov, poet from Chelyabinsk; Yuriy Prokushev, critic from Moscow; David Kugultinov, Kalmykiya's people's poet; and Aleksandr (?Prakhanov), prose writer from Moscow, devoted their speeches to topical creative issues.

Greetings were conveyed to the congress by Wojciech Zukrowski, chairman of the Polish writers union; (?Frederic Paul), deputy chairman of the World Federation of Science Fiction Writers from the United States; Anna Lilova, president of the International Translators Federation from Bulgaria; and Max Walter Shulz, deputy chairman of the GDR Writers Union.

Next, (?Kirim Kurban Nebesov), poet from Turkmenistan; Aleksandr Adamovich, prose writer from Belorussia; Gavriil Troyepolskiy, prose writer from Voronezh; Vladimir Amlinskiy, prose writer from Moscow; and (?Tufan Minulin), playwright from Tatariya, took part in the debate.

There the debates ended and the delegates began the election to the leading bodies of the USSR Writers Union. The congress is continuing its work.

Work Being Completed

LD280340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Today the 8th congress of the USSR Writers Union is completing its work.

The discussion on acute problems of literature, on its role in work to accelerate social and economic development, and on the responsibility and the place of the writer in the reorganization of public conciousness has been continuing for 4 days. Approximately 200 poeple, one in three delegates, have spoken at the debate on the board of administration's report.

The congress approved the activity of the USSR Writers Union during the examination period and recognized the work of the union's board of administration as being satisfying. In the Congress' resolution delegates called on every Soviet man of letters to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the program aims determined by the 27th CPSU Congress by working in an active way and to the best of their natural gifts and civic responsibility.

Today elections of the leading bodies of the USSR Writers' Union took place -- for the board of administration and the auditing commission of the creative union -- at the congress.

Congress Ends

LD281233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] We have just received notification of the conclusion of the 8th congress of writers of the USSR. The final session of the congress was attended by Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Voronov, head of the Cultural Section of the CPSU Central Committee.

Over to the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Our special correspondents are at work there. A report from the Kremlin is presented by Viktorina Derzhavina:

And so the 8th congress of writers is over. The final address was delivered to the congress delegates and its foreign guests -- writers from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America -- by Mikhail Aleksandrovich Dudin, an elder Soviet poet and a Hero of Socialist Labor. He said, in part:

[Begin recording] For 5 days, an exacting, demanding, impartial conversation has proceeded about the paths of the further development of our literature, about the enhancement of its role in the spiritual life of the people, about its fulfillment of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. I think I shall be expressing the opinion of all congress delegates if I say that our work is concluding successfully and provides grounds for supposing that each of us, in our writers' organizations, and all literature as a whole, will still more purposefully and with a high level of talent and artistry depict the life of the people and help the party in the period of sudden change that our society is experiencing. We remain true to the ideals of asserting life on the diverse roads of its perfection. All the wonderful legacy of the literature of the Leninist fraternity of the peoples of our motherland is with us and in us. Without a past, there is no future. And tomorrow requires that we place on the altar of our fatherland all our talents and the passion of our talent, and that, by the truth of our lives, by the whole conscience of our souls, we give light to modern man in the search for truth. [end recording]

On behalf of Soviet men of letters, all the delegates appealed to the world's writers for cooperation in the name of the ideals of good and justice, and for energetic action in the defence of peace. At this moment, as you listen to our report the first plenum of the new board of the USSR Writers' Union is taking place. It will elect the governing bodies of this creative union.

Delegates Address 'Men of Letters'

LD281115 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- The delegates of the 8th congress of writers of the USSR today unanimously passed an address to the men of letters of the world, calling upon them for cooperation to promote the ideals of good and justice, for vigorous actions for peace.

"The more active are these humanistic activities," the address says, "the more difficult it will be for militarist forces to back up hatred, to wreck spiritual affinity of people, the peaceful dialogue of nations, to prepare psychological and "star wars."

"The writer," the address says, "cannot stop the flight of a missile with a nuclear warhead. But his talent and imagination are now needed more than ever before. The great impact of his words can help create such an atmosphere in the world, such a unity of individual and joint efforts which will be able to bar the way to militarism and imperialist aggression, to prevent a fatal development of events."

"The USSR threatens nobody, we want to live in peace with all. We are proving that by the way of our life, our peaceful construction, peaceful plans and our literature... We rejoice at the same successes and are worried by the same cares as all Soviet people. And the most important care is peace. There may be differences in our and your viewpoints. But no sober-minded writer wants the world to be blown up by war. It should be saved through the effort of the whole of mankind."

"Our world is complicated, contradictory, sometimes cruel. But life itself is wonderful. It can and must be improved, but the main task now is to save it, to save our children our future and the past. It is worthwhile pooling the efforts, raising high the voice and devoting all our energies and talent for that sake."

Markov, Karpov Elected

LD281132 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS - A TASS correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

The delegates of the 8th congress of writers of the USSR have expressed unanimous striving to help the Party in socio-economic and spiritual restructuring Soviet society. Following five days of lively discussion, the congress ended its work in the Kremlin.

The congress was attended by about 600 writers, representing multinational Soviet literature written in 78 languages.

The delegates submitted concrete proposals for improving the work of steering bodies of the Union of Writers of the USSR and its local organisations. They called for greater care to be taken for establishing in the milieu of men of letters a climate of confidence and genuine creativity, open discussion of pressing issues of literary activities, for doing away with inertness, bureaucratism and formalism.

The congress passed a resolution calling upon every Soviet writer to make an active contribution to realisation of the aims outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress, displaying all his gifts and civic responsibility.

A new board of the Union of Writers of the USSR was elected. The chairman of the board is Georgiy Markov, while editor in chief of the literary "NOVY MIR" journal, prose writer Vladimir Karpov, was elected its first secretary.

Poet Sums Up

LD290357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Today, the 8th congress of USSR writers completed its work. Poet David Kugultinov is at our microphone: This congress took place after the 27th congress. The 27th congress gave us clear directions: The time demands a new way of thinking from all Soviet people and consequently first and foremost from those who give shape to their thoughts -- from writers, a new, different attitude toward life, a new, different attitude to earth and sky.

All those who took part in the work of our congress, those who spole at it; they bore this in mind, and this was evident by the work of the whole of the congress. There was struggle of opinions there, and reference was made to the traditions of our literatures, the traditions of Pushkin, Gorkiy, Tolstoy, Sholokhov, and Mayakovskiy; of the necessity to create such literature which would correspond to the demands of the time as well as of the people. Why should we conceal sins? We had a literature; books were published; they were bought and read and sometimes they decorated the bookshelves of enthusiasts of this kind, but life itself showed that we were lagging behind the movement of the times, whereas Vladimir Ilyich Lenin said that a writer must be a little in advance of the reader. This is precisely why books which do not state facts, which do not reflect life like a mirror -- which is always a secondary reflection -- are necessary; books which call on people to go forward on their path and which illuminate this path.

I am leaving after the completion of the work of our congress with the feeling that I am charged with a sort of spiritual energy here. This energy will help me to write new verses, new poems and books and it will help not only me. I will talk about it to those who sent me. I think that this congress is a very important one, important for development of the whole of our multinational literature.

ZAYKOV VISITS IRKUTSK TOWN NEAR LAKE BAYKAL

Talks to Residents

LD272049 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Report by correspondent A. Krutov, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Zaykov arrived in Irkutsk today. Irkutsk is the chief town of the Lake Baykal area. It is an administrative, economic, cultural, and scientific center.

The town on the Angara River is 300 years old. It is being assigned a big role too in the present 5-year plan. After all, Irkutsk holds one of the prime positions in the country in sectors such as nonferrous metallurgy, power-engineering, heavy machine-building, radio technology, forestry, and the paper and pulp industry.

Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov today was acquainted with the town and spoke to its inhabitants. He was interested in how the Irkutsk people live, how they spend their leisure and how consumer services and shopping are organized. There were many questions about the construction of housing in the town. This problem remains one of the most acute in Irkutsk. About 30 percent of the townspeople dwell in old wooden houses.

Comrade Zaykov visited the Irkutsk aviation works. It is one of the pioneer enterprises of our aviation industry. It is now faced with the task of technical retooling.

Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov visited the Angarsknefteorgsintez production association. Large-scale chemistry came to the Angara area following the victory salvoes. Along with the new branch of Siberian industry the new town of Angarsk appeared on the map. At the present time the Angarsknefteorgsintez association supplies its products for 2,500 enterprises in the USSR and abroad.

In his conversations with the association's specialists and workers Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov stressed that what was fine in the past is no longer acceptable now. Reconstruction needs to be carried out energetically and it is necessary to improve quality not just in words but in practice. Only accelerated economic development will make it possible to carry out major social programs.

Town Receives Award

LD282137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] For the great services of the working people of Irkutsk to the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle with the German Nazi aggressors in the years of the Great Patriotic War and the successes attained in economic and cultural construction and in connection with the 300th anniversary of its founding, Irkutsk has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

Irkutsk is a special city. It was founded by Russian pioneers -- the discoverers of Siberia. Exiled Decembrists introduced the revolutionary spirit into the souls of the Irkutsk people. Workers, engineers, scientists, men of letters and arts have turned Irkutsk into a major economic, scientific and cultural center.

Today the whole of Irkutsk history came to life before the eyes of the residents and guests who gathered for jubilee ceremonies.

And, of course, today all inhabitants of the city exerience a sense of pride for the high appraisal of Irkutsk's revolutionary, military and labor achievements -- the award of the order of the October Revolution.

In his speech at the solemn meeting Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov said:

[Begin recording] Present-day Irkutsk is a toiler city which occupies one of the leading places in the country in such industries as nonferrous metallurgy and power engineering, heavy engineering and radio engineering, forestry and the pulp-and-paper industry. Your achievements are indisputable. They have been given a fitting appraisal with this high state award.

At present our country is at a sharp turning point. The great and complex tasks formulated in the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress require full effort, initiative and independence of all party organizations, labor collectives, and of every communist and of every Soviet person. The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized with new force that the main thing at present is not to lose a single day in gathering momentum and to consolidate everywhere and continue to increase the tendencies for raising the rate of development of the national economy that have taken shape. This is realistic but requires great efforts. We are still at the very beginning of reconstruction. You Siberians should present an example of enterprising and persistent work. It should indeed be done on a Siberian scale, especially as your oblast is a land of very rich resources.

I have managed to familiarize myself with the work of a number of enterprises of your city and oblast. I have to say that the people's mood is good, and it is businesslike. The people understand the necessity of reconstrucion and are full of desire to join in actively in the process. But here concrete deeds are required and those have been far from sufficient. One gets the impression that some comrades, while in words stand up for work in the new style, in practice continue to hold onto clearly obsolete methods. The party has defined clear and precise ways of eliminating the existing difficulties. It is now up to all of us. What is needed is work. What is needed are energetic actions and practical deeds. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Zaykov read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and, accompanied by applause from those present, attached the award to the city's banner.

Tours Scientific Institutes

LD292212 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, Comrade Zaykov is in Irkutsk Oblast: Today Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov visited the limnological institute. He took an interest in how the collective is fulfilling its main task, conducting an integrated study of the lake, and tackling tasks connected with the rational use and preservation of the natural riches of the Baykal basin. Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov also visited a number of scientific academic institutes of Irkutsk. In his meetings with scientists, he drew attention to the fact that reorganization in the scientific collectives of the oblast is being implemented at a slow pace. The Irkutsk scientific center has fallen behind the other centers of Siberia in the development of an experimental-production and design base. The contribution of Irkutsk scientists to state and sectoral programs is very insignificant. Comrade Zaykov again atressed that the front line in the struggle for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress lies with science. A conference of the party-economic aktiv of the oblast also took place today.

NIKONOV ATTENDS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD252213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee is under way in Moscow today. Aleksandr Ruvinskiy, our commentator, is at the microphone:

This is the first meeting of the committee since the state Agro-Industrial Committee was set up. I will recall that not only the leaders of the state Agro-Industrial Committee itself are part of the committee, but there are also members who are heads of ministries and departments that are in any connected with the agro-industrial complex.

The problems of farm machine building are being examined today. It must be said that serious remarks addressed to this industry were expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress. The machinery currently coming to the village does not satisfy the sovkhozes or kolkhozes neither quantitatively nor qualitatively. Analyses show that two thirds of machinery for plant production and animal husbandry do not meet world standards. Quite often the machinery, whose production is just being assimilated, does not correspond to this standard either. Engines made in the USSR also caused farming machinery to come second as far as their economy is concerned. Many kinds of machinery have not been developed by production at all. Above all is the equipment for chemical plant protection. The craftsmen are forced to make them in the workshops of sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The committee delegates discussed the machinery system for our agriculture. More than 3,000 kinds of hardware components are involved in it. Their production is to be fully mastered in the next few years. The participants of the meeting were familiarizing themselves with such machinery in the fields of the Moscow oblast testing station today. The machines, which are a part of this system, possess increased operating speed, width of span and throughput capacity. Many of them perform operations that have so far been carried out only manually. I will note that the machinery, which in principle is new, will also become a part of the system. For instance, this includes the complex for stationary processing of the entire biological bulk of grain crops for various climatic zones: the so-called combine-free harvest. Labor productivity is increased by two times and the main factor is that the entire crop -- both the grain and the straw -- are harvested with minimal losses. Well-known machine operators and farm managers were invited to the meeting together with engineers, designers and economists to discuss the new machinery system.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is participating in the work of the committee.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 25 June reports that V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the state Agro-Industrial Committee, is also participating.]

TABEYEV APPOINTED TO RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD271909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR has resolved to appoint Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev as first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

RSFSR GOSAGROPROM CHIEF ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET

PM250931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated report on speech by Deputy L.B. Yermin of Nizhnelomovskiy Electoral Okrug, Penza Oblast, (chairman of the RSFSR State Agroindustrial Committee), delivered at the 18 June afternoon meeting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union under the general heading "Debate on the Report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The party Central Committee plenum, held on the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, discussed and approved a document of great political significance -- the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990. Based on the principled guidelines of the 27th party congress, it comprehensively analyzed in a spirit of party exactingness the key questions of our country's development at the present stage, revealed the reasons for shortcomings and difficulties, and indicated ways to eliminate them.

It is clear from the draft plan, the report delivered by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the CPSU Central Committee Plenum's materials just how purposefully, persistently, and consistently the party has been implementing the strategic course of accelerating Soviet society's development. This principled line can be clearly seen in those high rates of production growth contained in the draft 5-year plan for the country as a whole and each union republic in particular, including the RSFSR.

This is convincingly demonstrated by a most generalizing indicator such as national income. It is due to increase by 23.5 percent in our republic during the 5-year plan with an average yearly increase of 4.3 percent, or almost one-third more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In this connection the entire increase in national income is to be obtained by increasing labor productivity. Fairly high rates and targets are also planned for the main sectors of the RSFSR's national economy. For example, the republic's total industrial output production is to increase by 23 percent. The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is planned to rise by 15 percent as against 5 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Production of grain -- the main product -- is set to reach 140 million metric tons in 1990, or to increase by 40 percent against the average annual harvest in the last 5-year plan. In other words in just one 5-year plan it is necessary to achieve an increase equal to that achieved in the past 20 years.

The RSFSR's working people are well aware that the targets are demanding but realistic. They are also aware that the new tasks cannot be resolved by using the old methods. It will take radical changes and the mobilization of all manpower and resources, above all those enormous internal reserves which have still not been properly brought into operation.

Speaking about the nonuse of reserves and the great potential of industrial and agricultural production, the deputy stressed that the republic's Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, local soviets, and labor collectives are taking practical measures to eliminate shortcomings and make better use of the great scientific potential.

As the Central Committee June (1986) Plenum noted, in the agrarian sector of the economy the most effective form is the creation of an extensive network of science-and-production associations. This is also confirmed by the initial experience accumulated in our republic. This applies to the fruitful activity of the "Raps" production association, which was created on the basis of advanced farms and scientific research institutions in Lipetsk Oblast. Against a sales target of 500 metric tons, this oblast actually sold the state 5,400 tons of graded rape seed last year alone. Some other sectorial science-and-production associations are also operating in our republic. The republic's State Agro-industrial Committee has decided to create several more similar associations in the near future.

The deputy went on to say that with the formation of the new organs of management many questions connected with the intensification of agricultural production have begun to be resolved more objectively and promptly, and he cited specific examples characterizing the development of the republic's agro-industrial complex.

At the same time we are aware that results in the agrarian sector of the economy could be better. We are drawing the appropriate conclusions from the lessons of the first stage of the restructuring. An all-Russian conference-seminar of leading workers of the republic's agro-industrial committees [agropromy] was held in Volgograd Oblast recently. It analyzed in critical terms the first results of work under the new conditions, illustrated the experience of restructuring, and defined concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings so as to ensure that all management components of the agro-industrial complex begin working to the best of their ability.

But that requires other organs of management of the national economy, particularaly those which have a direct bearing on the work of the agro-industrial complex, to restruture themselves more quickly in the spirit of the party congress' demands. This applies primarily to the Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, Gosbank, the State Committees on Prices and Labor and Wages, and some others. Unfortunately, many of their clearly redundant instructions and provisions remain in force, or to be more precise, remain as an obstacle to the new management conditons.

Comrade Deputies! I believe that the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 which has been submitted for the session's examination fully meets the party's political and economic course and the Basic Guidelines for the development of the country's national economy and I propose that it be ratified incorporating the amendments and additions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions.

RSFSR BUDGET PLANNING, OTHER COMMISSIONS MEET

LD280004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet will open in Moscow on 1 July. The deputies will discuss the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR for 1986-1990. For almost a month, the Budget Planning and other standing commissions carried out a preliminary examination of the draft 5-year plan submitted by the RSFSR Council of Ministers. For this purpose, 12 joint preparatory commissions were organized from the standing commissions. Managers and specialists from various sectors of the economy, scientists, representatives of public organizations, and deputies took part in their work. A participation of representatives of other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was held today in the RSFSR House of Soviets.

The deputies were informed of the suggestions and observations expressed by members of the preparatory commissions during the discussion of the plan. Those attending the session approved a draft resolution on the 5-year plan and a supplementary report by the commission. It was decided to forward them for final examination by all standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

Joint sessions were also held today by the commissions on public health, social security, and sport on questions of the work and life of women and mother-and-child welfare. The question of the state of health care of children in RSFSR children's institutions and measures to improve this were also discussed.

As regards industry, science, and technology, an examination was made into the question of the work of the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry in introducing the latest developments from science and technology into production.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 27 June carries a similar report which adds the following: "Taking part in the commissions' work were Comrade Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Orlov,,chairman of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet; and leaders of ministries, state committees, and departments of the republic."]

UKRAINIAN PRESIDIUM CHAIR ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET

PM251457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated report on the speech by Deputy V.S. Shevchenko, of Kotovskiy electoral okrug, Odessa Oblast, (chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the CPSU Central Committee), delivered at the 18 June afternoon meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, under the general heading: "Debates on the Report of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! When considering the materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum that ended 2 days ago and the draft plan for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan presented to the Supreme Soviet, we realize just how much will have to be done to fulfill it.

The questions of restructuring have affected each Soviet person deeply. They also concern the soviets of people's deputies, which have been given the task by the 27th CPSU Congress of becoming one of the most efficient factors for mobilizing the masses to accelerate the country's economic and social development.

And even though formalism, passivity, and other shortcomings have not yet been eradicated from many soviets' activity, there have undoubtedly been some changes for the better. They can be seen in particular in the fact that the soviets, under the guidance of party organs, are more boldly assuming responsibility for resolving questions connected with people's everyday needs. The soviet organs' more professional approach was also seen in the preparation of the economic and social development plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan. They were elaborated more thoroughly than ever before by labor collectives, local soviets, and ministries.

And this is influencing the results of work. The republic's industrial production increased by 5.6 percent in the past 5 months against a target of 3.4 percent for the year. Output worth more than R1.5 billion above the plan has been sold. The procurement of feed and the harvest preparations are in progress.

But, unfortunately, old shortcomings persist. There are quite a few collectives that are still failing to fulfill delivery contracts, while some are not even meeting production plans. And even in those places where quantitative indicators are being fulfilled, by no means everything has been done to ensure qualitative improvements or utilize existing potential.

There is a second question on which I should like to dwell. In addition to retooling, if we are to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in economic development we must also pay more attention to improving people's working, everyday, and leisure conditions. This, as is well known, is also an important means of increasing their labor and political activeness.

But here one faces a number of problems, with perhaps the most acute one being housing. The republic overfulfilled the housing commissioning target in the last 5-year plan. However, the number of families in need of improved housing conditions is not declining. The people received with approval the party congress program guidelines -- to ensure that by the year 2000 every family has a well-appointed apartment. And this obliges the republic's party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs to more actively seek out reserves for resolving this task.

The deputy went on to dwell on ways of resolving the housing problem.

There is another point I should like to make. We often say that many local authorities do not make full use of the rights granted to them. That is indeed so. But it must also be pointed out that in a number of cases the law lacks the necessary means of influencing economic organizations. Take, for example, the production of consumer goods. The law obliges ministries to consider local soviets' proposals for consumer goods production when formulating plans for enterprises under their jurisdiction. Well, supposing the soviet's proposals are not taken into account? How can it influence the enterprise or ministry? It cannot.

For this 5-year plan, too, many union ministries provided subordinate enterprises with draft plans expressed only in terms of economic regions, which deprives oblispolkoms of the possibility of actively influencing the fomulation of comprehensive plans for the development of oblasts. I believe that these questions should be regulated by resolution of union organs. The USSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions could also give ministries their authoritative opinions.

We fully agree with the proposal in Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's report that a resolute struggle should be launched against poor quality output from the very beginning of the 5-year plan. There are many ways of doing this, but the main one is to influence people and create within each collective an atmosphere of intolerance toward shoddy workmanship.

The deputy went on to dwell on the question of improving women's working conditions.

Comrades! The Ukrainian people received with sincere gratitude the concern shown and tremendous help given by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the fraternal republics in eliminating the after-effects of the Chernobyl AES accident. During those difficult days, the sense of a united family and the selfless Leninist friendship of our country's peoples were vividly shown once again.

It may be said with complete justification that the draft 5-year plan is designed to strengthen our positions in world politics and in the struggle for peace and disarmament and to accelerate the country's social and economic development. It fully meets the party's strategic course, formulated by the 27th congress, and the interests of all Soviet people. I propose that it be ratified to incorporate the Standing Commissions' amendments and additions.

KHASANOV RELEASED FROM TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET CHAIR

LD281546 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Information report on the 3d session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation: The elected representatives of the people gathered for the 3d session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, which was held in the conference hall of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet on 28 June, in a businesslike mood and fully determined to ensure the absolute fulfillment of the plans outlined by the party.

On a proposal from Deputy Makhkamov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, who spoke on the instructions of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party and the Council of Elders of the Republican Supreme Soviet, the session released Comrade Khasanov from the duties of chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR for serious shortcomings in the selection and placement of personnel when first secretary of the Ordzhonickidzeabad town party committee.

In connection with his election to the post of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, the session released Deputy Makhamov from the duties of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR.

On a proposal from Deputy Makhkamov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet adopted a decision to appoint Deputy Khayayev as chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

On a proposal from Deputy Pallayev, chairman of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy Makhkamov first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, was elected member of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy Kasymova, Adolat Timurovna, the minister of consumer services for the population, was elected secretary of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The session adopted a decision on releasing Saidova from the duties of secretary of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet for shortcomings in her work.

(?The session) released Deputy Nabiyev from the duties of member of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

TAJIK PREMIER ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET

PM261429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated report on speech by Deputy I. Khayeyev of Voseyskiy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR, (chairman of Tajik SSR Council of Ministers) delivered at the 18 June afternoon meeting of USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! Today in Tajikistan the spirit of realism and critical assessment of the state of affairs is being asserted and the search is under way for ways of resolutely improving all work. This approach is particularly important since in recent years an uncritical attitude to the results of what has achieved has emerged among us. The inertia of the relaxed approach to the economy has seriously held back the level of the effectiveness of the use of the republic's production, scientific, and technical potential and has brought about a serious lag in terms of many of the most important indicators.

The planned growth in industrial output and labor productivity has not been achieved. Growth in average annual gross agricultural output amounted to just 8 percent as against the 12 percent planned. Almost R1 billion in fixed capital has not been commissioned. The return on capital has fallen and the average annual growth rate of national income is almost half that of the growth in productive capital.

Important social questions have been inadequately resolved. The high level of unemployment among the able-bodied population in social production has become a problem for the republic.

The 12th 5-Year Plan, as is clear from the draft plan, will be a turning point in all avenues of the economic and social development of the country as a whole and each of the fraternal republics. Development rates of a kind which the republic has never [before] achieved are being set for the Tajik SSR. All this places a special responsibility on us.

Comrade deputies! The republic has great potential in building up shipments of vegetables, fruit, and grapes to the country's industrial centers. This year it is planned to double shipments of fresh grapes. But assistance will be needed from the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee in ensuring the timely delivery of all fruit and vegetable produce, in building spur tracks, sites, and warehouses, and in providing special transportation.

The CPSU Cnetral Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, having discovered serious shortcomings and failings in our activity to involve the able-bodied population in social production, simultaneously pointed out ways of solving this acute problem for the republic. First and foremost it is planned to raise the index of equipment usage and increase the number of jobs and shifts at existing enterprises and construction sites. Through these and other measures an additional 80,000 people will be involved in social production.

Improving the republic's contribution to the all-union division of labor and its participation in the all-union programs for building projects at the Baykal-Amur Railroad and the non-Chernozem Zone is another aspect of the problem. Some 2.5 times more young people than in the last 5-year plan will be sent to study in vocational and technical colleges in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Belorussia. The amount of organized redistribution of labor resources beyond the republic's borders will more than triple.

And one more thing. Periodically, every 2-3 years, Central Asia suffers from water shortages. But there is a substantiated solution to the problem. It lies in accelerating the construction of the Rogun GES. In accordance with the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development the decision has been taken to switch the commissioning schedule for the first GES unit from 1990 to 1989. The work front is developing on a broad scale. But it seems that we are the only people to show an interest; the relevant all-union organs on which the resolution of the question depends -- primarily the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification -- have not yet wholly abandoned the practice of allocating adequate capital investment only in the latter years of construction.

Comrade deputies! As the results of the past 5 months show, despite the overall improvements in economic development a number of sectors of the republic's economy are being restructured only slowly. Tajikistan's party and soviet organs, guided by the decisions of the 27th party congress and the directives of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, will take additional measures to bring all organizational, economic, and social reserves into play to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole. (Applause)

LATVIAN PREMIER RUBEN ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET

PM261225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated report on speech by Deputy Yu. Ya. Ruben of Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR, (chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers) delivered at the 18 June afternoon meeting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Excerpt] The Basic Guidelines have now redefined the retooling and modernization of light industry enterprises. And to that end the republic has developed a corresponding program, but now the USSR Ministry of Light Industry has reported that this program is being cut by one-third and that in 1987 the production plan will be reduced by R 37 million. As a result, the questions of entirely fulfilling the targets of the Comprehensive Program for Goods and Services in this 5-year plan, particularly the targets for renewing the ranges and improving the quality of consumer goods, are becoming problematic.

Reports of reductions in the production plan for 1987 in comparison with the 5-year plan targets are coming in from other ministries too. These cases are a warning: It is as if things are proceeding in the old fashion -- the plans are thoroughly discussed, agreed, and ratified, but when it comes to their practical implementation, something breaks down yet again. We hope that the country's Gosplan will intervene in this course of events and together with the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and other ministries will find a satisfactory solution to the problems that have accumulated.

RYUYTEL INFORMS SUPREME SOVIET ON ESTONIAN ECONOMY

PM261231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated report on speech by Deputy A.F. Ryuytel of Vilyandiskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR, (chairman of the Estonian Suprme Soviet Presidium) delivered at the 18 June afternoon meeting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpt] In utilizing the reserves of scientific and technical progress we have considerable potential, which was pointed out during the examination of the republic's draft 5-year plan in the Supreme Soviet standing commissions.

Take, for instance, the question of the safekeeping of feed. For Estonia, under conditions of intensive targets for increasing livestock output, the resolution of this problem is of great importance. The planned 18 percent increase in feed production presupposes the widespread application of high-efficiency noncarcinogenic preservatives -- has been created in the republic. In terms of many indicators the compound surpasses the best foreign examples that our country has been forced to import.

We have the raw material and production base needed to produce the aforementioned preservative. The Kiviyli Shale Chemical Plant has produced a trial batch of it. The resolution of the question depends on the position of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, whose leadership we are urging to find a solution to the problem.

The accelerated social development of the countryside is also very topical. The draft 5-year plan envisages a considerable amount of construction work for these purposes. At the same time total capital investment allocated by the USSR Gosplan to the republic for agricultural development will remain at the level of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Difficulties also arise in housing construction. The quotas for capital investment and construction and installation work envisaged for these purposes are 23 percent below those which were actually used in the last 5-year plan. In order to meet the target for solving the housing problem set by the 27th CPSU Congress the republic's local soviets must demolish by the year 2000 a total area of 2.2 million square meters of wooden houses built some 100 years ago. That is why the 12th 5-Year Plan demands that considerably more housing be demolished than in the last 5-year plan. It would be unrealistic to solve this problem by expanding cooperative housing construction. That is why it is extremely necessary to seek ways of allocating to the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers in the 12th 5-Year Plan quotas for capital investment and construction and installation work that are at least equal to those actually fulfilled in the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas for capital investment and construction and installation work that are at least equal to those actually fulfilled in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Otherwise the resolution of one of the republic's most urgent problems would be called into question.

SUPREME SOVIET ADOPTS ECONOMIC PLAN

LD271537 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A session of the Estonian Supreme Soviet today adopted the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic for the years 1986-1990. While discussing it, deputies paid particular attention to eliminating the shortcomings which occurred during the last 5-year plan. The session discussed the state of and measures to strengthen law and order and lawfulness in the republic, the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress by the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR and its bodies, and approved the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic.

CHUKOT LEADER COMPLAINS OF DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

PM261407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated report on speech by Deputy N. P. Otke of Chukotskiy Electoral Okrug, Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug, (chairman of Chukotsk Okruzhispolkom), delivered at the 19 June meeting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpt] Comrades! An important role in ensuring the comprehensive socioeconomic development of the autonomous okrug is played by the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy's mining industry.

The construction of the "Karalveyem" mine and the modernization of the Iultin Mining and Enrichment Combine were begun on the okrug's territory during the 11th 5-Year Plan and the amount of construction of housing and cultural and consumer projects for the sector's working people increased somewhat.

However, the targets for the construction of housing and the elimination of huts at the okrug's enterprises have not been fulfilled. As of 1 January 1986, 4,200 square meters of hut space and around 100,000 square meters of dilapidated housing and temporary buildings, in which several thousand people live, were on the books. But the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is repeating past mistakes and failing to allocate a sufficient amount of capital investment for nonproduction construction.

The further development of the mining industry objectively requires increases in the capacities of geological exploration organizations and the stepping up of prospecting work for nonferrous and rare metals. Yet the USSR Ministry of Geology is reducing its allocations for these purposes in comparison with the level reached in the 11th 5-Year Plan -- which will not ensure increased growth rates in this sector.

The results of scientific oil and gas exploration and prospecting work have demonstrated the good prospects for oil and gas in the Anadyr and Khatyrskaya Depressions. The first industrial oil and gas deposits were discovered there in the 11th 5-Year Plan. We consider it necessary for the USSR Ministry of Geology to considerably expand oil and gas exploration work on the okrug's territory in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The comprehensive development of Chukotka's economy and nonproduction infratructure is being held back today by an electricity shortage. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrifications' power stations in the okrug produce less than half the electricity needed. The remainder is produced by hundreds of small diesel power stations under the jurisdiction of other ministries and departments, where the prime cost of the generated electricity reaches 25 kopeks and more per kilowatt-hour.

At the same time the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification's 11th 5-Year Plan targets for the planning and construction of new power stations and the expansion of existing stations and power grid projects on the okrug's territory were not backed up by the necessary capital investment or planning, surveying, and contractual work and were ultimately wrecked. The modernization of the Chaun Power Station is proceeding extremely slowly and the planned expansion of the Bilibino AES has essentially been halted. Moreover, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is not resolving the questions of developing projects for the construction of power lines linking Polyarnyy with the Bilibino AES and the Egvekinot GRES, which is holding up the development of the large Polyarnyy Mining and Enrichment Combine.

Comrades! The resolution of the problem of transport, particularly maritime transport, is of very great importance for the comprehensive development of the economy of the Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug. In recent years Ministry of the Maritime Fleet shipping companies have started to be replenished with modern new ships and icebreakers. In this year's navigation season ships have reached the port of Pevek a month earlier than usual.

At the same time the increased tasks in providing facilities for the villages and settlements of Chukotka's Arctic coast have brought new problems. Today it is necessary to transport goods between the okrug's ports along the Anadyr, Velikaya, Kanchalan, and Omolon Rivers. These shipments require low-draft river vessels of the "Vavchuga" type capable of working at ports lacking appropriate facilities [na neoborudovannyy bereg]. In this regard it is necessary for the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet to create in Magadan Oblast an administration for coastal shipments to be made up of ships of the above type, which would considerably improve the provision of supplies to remote settlements in Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug.

KIRGHIZ MINER ADDRESSES USSR SUPSOV SESSION

PM261103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated report on speech by Deputy A.K. Abdukadyrov of Kyzyl-Kiyskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR (leader of a "link" of face workers at Leninskiy Komsomol mine of the Kirghiz SSR Kyzyl-Kiysokye Mining Administration), delivered at the 19 June meeting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpt] It cannot be deemed normal when our republic alone, which has billions of metric tons of coal reserves, imports over 2 million metric tons of coal from the country's fields. Is that being proprietorial?

This situation has come about because over the last decade not a single new mine or open cut has been commissioned in Kirghizia. Meanwhile old mines are gradually exhausting their reserves and closing and coal extraction is dropping sharply. The same thing is happening in this 5-year plan too. We believe that in the interests of the job in hand the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry should fundamentally review its attitude to the republic's coal industry.

KIRGHIZ OBKOM ELECTS NEW 1ST SECRETARY

LD282055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1704 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] A plenum of the Issyk-Kul Obkom of the communist party of Kirghizia, which took place on 28 June, examined an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade Dzhumagulov from the duties of first secretary of the obkom in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kirghiz SSR. Comrade Khrestenkov, who has worked as second secretary of this obkom, has been elected first secretary of the Issy-Kul Obkom of the Communist Party of Kirghizia. Comrade Masaliyev, first secretary of the central committee of the Communist party of Kirghizia, spoke at the plenum.

BIRYUKOVA MEETS WITH ELECTORATE OF KIRGHIZ SSR

WA271240 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 May 86 pp 1-2

[KIRTAG report on CPSU Central Committee Secretary A.P. Biryukova 20 May meeting with electorate]

[Text] The indestructible unity of party and people and the fidelity of the working people of Soviet Kirgizstan to the general line of the CPSU charted by the 27th party congress were demonstrated by the meeting on 20 May in the capital of the republic of the electorate of Frunzenskiy-Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug 322 for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities with candidate for member for this okrug Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Dzh.B. Amanbayev, A. Dzhumagulov, A. Duysheyev, V.K. Kandakov, G.N. Kiselev, T.Kh. Koshoyev, A.M. Masaliyev, K.M. Moldobayev, V.A. Ryabokon, N.I. Semenov, P.M. Khodos and U.K. Chinaliyev, members of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee Bureau, E. Abakirov, O. Abdykalykov and R.I. Otunbayeva, candidates of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau, party, war and labor veterans and production pacesetters constituted the meeting presidium.

The meeting was opened by N.P. Sapelknina, first secretary of Frunze's Oktyabrskiy Raykom.

A.P. Biryukova's life and her work and public activity were described by the candidate's agent, G. Dzhumakanova, fitter-line worker at the Frunze Electronic Engineering Pilot Plant. She called on the okrug electorate on election day to vote unanimously for the candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet.

V.D. Glushich, director of the Frunze Computer Plant imeni 50-letiya SSSR, A. Sadygaliyeva, student at the Kirghiz State Medical Institute, V.V. Sokolova, chief of a shop of the Frunze "Alamedin" Hosiery-Sock Association, and U.K. Chinaliyev, first secretary of the Frunzenskiy Gorkom, who addressed the meeting, spoke of Kirghiz citizens' unanimous support for the party's domestic and foreign policy and their complete approval of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and noted the salutory changes which had occurred in the life of the country and the republic since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

The republic's working people, the speakers emphasized, have interpreted as their vital concern the strategic course formulated by the party congress geared to an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. They are fully resolved to make a specific contribution to a strengthening of the economic and defense might of the socialist motherland based on a sharp increase in the pace of S&T progress, an upturn in social production efficiency in every possible way and an improvement in output quality. Kirghizia's labor collectives consider as a task of paramount importance for themselves the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of the first year and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole and the arrival at qualitatively new frontiers in the development of the economy, science and culture.

All the speakers expressed the firm confidence that on voting day the electorate would vote unanimously for the candidate for member of the highest organ of state power.

A.P. Biryukova, who was given a warm welcome by those present, delivered a speech. She said:

Permit me to thank you and the whole electorate of the Frunzenskiy-Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug for the trust which you are showing in me in nominating me candidate for member of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I perceive this as an expression of trust in the policy line which is being pursued by our Leninist Party in a most critical period of the country's development.

The party is the mind and heart of all the profound, essentially revolutionary changes currently taking place in Soviet society, the speaker said. It is the party which is displaying the initiative in the formulation of the far-reaching tasks, surpassing in terms of scale and boldness, all that we have done in past decades. It was it which at its 27th congress, having completed formulation of the policy initiated by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, provided answers to the most burning questions and showed how to resolve them, in what order of priority and with which resources.

The 27th CPSU Congress was in the full sense a program congress and one that was innovative in the highest degree, innovative in spirit, thought, and approach. It adopted decisions and documents of strategic significance. Their implementation will bring the country to a qualitatively new level of development and will fundamentally improve the life of the Soviet people.

Currently, after the congress, our society may be compared with a coiled spring, which is beginning to straighten out increasingly dynamically and with increasing speed. The tremendous energy of the people must be afforded full scope here. Soviet people's will and patriotic feelings are geared to the main goal -- acceleration in all walks of life. Ultimately success will depend on how things go in each labor collective and the extent to which the potential of all the Soviet republics is incorporated in overall work and multiplication of national property.

The results of the path trodden by our multinational state testify convincingly that the national question in the Soviet Union has been successfully resolved. The CPSU's Leninist national policy has provided for the emergence and consolidation of a historically new type of mutual relations of the nations and nationalities, the basis of which are the indestructible friendship and fraternity of the peoples. National relations in our country are characterized by both the continued burgeoning of the nations and nationalities and their unswerving rapprochement based on voluntariness, equality, and fraternal cooperation.

The party is consistently pursuing a policy of the further material and spiritual progress of each republic and at the same time the maximum use of their potential for the harmonious development of the entire country. The concepts of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples and their mutual assistance and cooperation to which we are so accustomed are today being suffused with even richer content and being made specific in accordance with the practical mood of all social life to which ostentation is alien.

It is not words, albeit correct, but day-to-day practice, primarily economic, and actual deeds which people rightly see as the criteria of true internationalism. Such effective internationalism occupies a leading place among the most powerful factors of acceleration and is an economic, social, and spiritual force.

I wish to observe with satisfaction, the speaker said, that having presented the initiative "All supplies to the fraternal republics on time and of excellent quality!" many labor collectives of the city of Frunze are fulfilling the contract commitments per interrepublic supplies. There is also much other evidence of people's desire to work better and more efficiently, make fuller use of available potential, and increase their contribution to the country's single national economic complex.

In tackling the complex tasks which confront the working people of Soviet Kirghizia, which are distinguished by scale and innovation, you, comrades, have something on which to rely. Less than 20,000 workers -- the young republic once started with this. Today the detachment of its working class is approaching 1 million. You have thousands of research officers, skilled specialists, experienced organizers of production, and political cadres devoted to the cause.

This is tremendous wealth, which, like physical assets, must be used intelligently and not spent to no purpose. An ability to afford the vital creativity of the masses full scope and create the conditions permitting them to act as the times demand is moving to the forefront everywhere. Displaying on the broadest scale local and personal initiative is an obligatory condition of the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 27th party congress.

After all, if we incur losses from the maladroit and unproprietary use of equipment and raw material, energy and other resources, the losses are certainly no less from the inadequate use of human talent and initiative and a reluctance to properly support bold, creative designs. We will unfailingly accomplish what is planned if we activate both economic levers and our tremendous spiritual-moral potential, innovative quest, and socialist enterprise.

The first serious test and indicator of the readiness and capacity of the labor collectives and the personnel for working in the new way will be fulfillment of the plan for 1986. It has started pretty well, as a whole. In the past 4 months there has been a marked increase in the country in the rate of development of the economy, increased efficiency, and an improvement in the state of affairs in a number of key sectors of industry.

Positive changes are taking place in the economy of Soviet Kirgizstan. The workers of industry have overfulfilled the plan for output sales. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes coped ahead of schedule with the quarterly targets for the sale to the state of meat, milk, and eggs. The plan was fulfilled in respect of the basic indicators by the workers of transport, trade, consumer services, and other sectors.

A fitting contribution to the republic's economy is being made by its capital -- Frunze, which for the results of the 11th 5-Year Plan was presented with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner outright. In the past 4 months the working people of the city's enterprises increased the manufacture of industrial products 4.6 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. This increase is higher than the planned target and, what is particularly important, was obtained entirely by the growth of labor productivity.

Oktyabrskiy Rayon is the youngest in the city and for this reason certainly one of the most dynamic. It accounts for approximately 70 percent of the housing being introduced in the city and more than 60 percent of national economy freight shipments. The collectives of the rayon's enterprises and organizations began the year in a good rhythm. The industrial output growth rate is almost double the city-average indicator. The contruction workers overfulfilled the work plans of the first quarter. Consumer services increased 9.1 percent and commodity turnover increased 8.5 percent.

The successes cannot help but gratify us. However, the speaker emphasized, what has been achieved must not be exaggerated. Only the first steps have been taken along the path charted by the party congress. Furthermore, the situation may not be deemed entirely satisfactory in all sectors. Such problems, for example, as the application in production of new equipment and technology, the efficiency of scientific research, output quality and the use of equipment and fuel-raw material resources remain acute in the republic and its capital. Breaches of plan and contract discipline are being allowed to occur at many enterprises.

Consider the replacement of the active part of fixed production capital. It is proceeding at a very low rate. For example, the pool of machine tools at the city's enterprises was replaced in the past 5-year plan at the rate of 2-2.5 percent a year, and that of construction equipment even less. At the same time, however, R8.7 million of uninstalled new equipment had piled up at the capital's enterprises at the start of 1986.

In a word, intensity in work needs to be stepped up. And an inimitable role is performed here by the example of the production pacesetters and innovators. It was pleasing to learn that, following Leningraders' example, delegates to the congress from the republic's party organization headed a movement for fulfillment of the quotas of 2 years of the 5-year plan by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The work of such splendid workers of Oktyabrskiy Rayon as G. Dzhumakanova, fitter-line worker at the Electronic Engineering Pilot Plant; V.V. Samayev and Yu.P. Prilepin, radio equipment assembly worker and fitter-line worker respectively at the Computer Plant; A.I. Azimzhanov, fitter-troubleshooter of the "Alamedin" Hosiery-Sock Association; V.S. Vasilenko, chief of the drill plant, and many others is well known in the capital and throughout the republic. By their shock labor, ingenuity, and precise calculation they are calling the tune and setting an inspiring example of a conscious, responsible attitude toward work and our common cause. And it is very important that the ranks of pacesetters grow and that their achievements and most valuable experience become general property more rapidly.

Reaching the highest frontiers possible in the present year and successfully fulfilling the plans of the 12th 5-year period is the vital necessity, matter of honor, and patriotic duty of everyone, be he industrial worker or manager, engineer or scientist. This is how the party Central Committee puts the question. And I would like to express confidence that the working people of the city of Frunze and Kirghizia as a whole will do everything to cope with this task and multiply their contribution to an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The main directions of work in the sphere of the economy were clearly defined by the 27th party congress. They are an acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the implementation on the basis thereof of an in-depth modernization of the economy, an improvement in the economic mechanism and management, the application of cost accounting everywhere, and an enhancement of the role of the labor collectives.

Paramount significance is attached to an improvement in the use of operating production and scientific potential, the utmost economies in raw material, intermediate products, fuel and energy, the struggle for the high quality of products and work as a whole and a strengthening of labor, production, and contract discipline. Only given the maximum mobilization of this potential will it be possible to cope with the most complex task which the congress set for the 12th 5-Year Plan: undertake the retooling of the economy on a broad scale and simultaneously increase the rate of progress.

The efforts being made by the party for the development of the economy ultimately serve one goal -- a rise in public well-being and an improvement in Soviet people's living and work conditions. The 27th CPSU Congress approached the social spere in an innovative manner and put the emphasis on the social thrust of all our plans.

At no other forum of our party, perhaps, have social issues been raised in such an acute and multifaceted manner and had such political resonance. More from man, but also more to man, the honest worker -- this is the vital dialectic of the socialist society, where work and prosperity are inseparably merged. This can easily be seen in the example of your republic. Compared with the last 5-year plan capital investments in its socio-cultural sectors will increase by a factor of almost 1.5 in the present 5-year period.

The congress' directions geared to the immediate solution of accumulated social problems are of fundamental significance. Such problems exist in your city also. One of them is housing.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government have drawn up measures for realization of the 27th party congress direction that each family be provided with a separate apartment or house by the year 2000. This is a tremendous and difficult, but feasible task. It demands that due order be brought to bear in all things, from the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the construction and repair of housing and the complete assimilation of the capital investments allocated for this, enterprise resources and local possibilities through the establishment of the strictest control over the allocation of apartments.

But this order is often lacking. The 18th Kirghiz CP Congress was absolutely right to criticize the erection in Frunze to the detriment of housing construction of extra-plan, prestige facilities. Such instances and all attempts to cheat and, even more, abuses in the allocation and acquisition of housing must be investigated to the hilt, as they say, regardless of person.

Considerably more resources have been allocated housing construction and its physical plant is being expanded in the current 5-year plan. In particular, modernization of the Frunze House-Building Works is envisaged, and its capacity will grow from 200,000 to 360,000 square meters of housing a year. This will naturally be reflected directly in the number of persons throwing house-warming parties. Proposals have been expressed here, at the meeting, concerning an enlargement of the house-building works, and I will try and do everything possible to realize them.

The emphasis on the installation of large-panel houses and the development of the specialized industry created for this purpose is justifying itself. However, other possibilities, particularly the more extensive use of local construction materials for the erection of low-story and individual homes, cannot be underestimated either. If this work is put on a modern technical footing and the population itself is enlisted in construction, the housing problem will be solved far more rapidly.

The organization of the more precise and uninterrupted operation of public transport and communications remains a paramount concern. Their development is not keeping pace with the growth of the population. But sound use is not always being made of that which even exists. Every day a large percentage of the available passenger motor pool is not working the routes for a variety of reasons. Traffic is controlled the old-fashioned way, and a result of which is chronic schedule disruption.

Much remains to be done to provide the city dwellers with children's preschool and school establishments, clinics and hospitals, the contruction of which is as yet lagging behind considerably. In short, the social sphere must in practice be a sphere of increased exactingness for the party and soviet authorities and managers. All that concerns man and his work, social life and recreation is in need of our utmost attention. This is a key question of our party's policy.

An urgent concern not only of rural inhabitants but city dwellers also, a nationwide concern, is the creation of dependable food facilities. For the republic this task is heightened by the fact that in terms of the consumption of a number of products it lags behind the union average.

The necessary technical, organizational and economic prerequisites for a steady growth of the production of agricultural products and profitable framing have now been created in the agro-industrial complex.

The rights -- and at the same time, of course, the responsibility -- of the local authorities in provision of the public with food have been enhanced. And success now depends on their initiative and the ability of the party and soviet personnel to mobilize people for united and concerted work and make full use of the progressive forms of the organization and stimulation of labor and advanced production experience. And such experience exists in the republic. I was persuaded of this when visiting, in particular, Kantskiy Rayon's "Trud" Kolkhoz. There is big potential, which, it has to be said, is as yet being put to use inadequately in your city, in the development of enterprise and organization subsidiary farms.

By the end of the present 5-year plan the republic is to have increased meat production to 220,000-230,000 tons, that is, increased it 30 percent compared to 1985. High increases are outlined in other types of animal husbandry and farming product also. The achievement of these frontiers is a most critical concern of the Kirghiz party organization, the soviet and business authorities, and all working people of the republic.

I would like to dwell on one further important direction of work to raise Soviet people's living standard. It is a question of packing the market with diverse high-quality services. Without this, as the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress emphasized, all efforts to enhance public well-being could prove ineffective.

A long-term comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods and the service sphere has been drawn up in our country for the first time. All sectors of the economy without exception have been enlisted in its realization. It is planned to accelerate the rate of development of light and local industry, the service sphere and trade and to bring these sectors to the foremost boundaries of technical progress. At the start of this year measures were determined to retain the personnel in the production associations and at enterprises of garment, leather, and knitwear industry. And recently the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on an improvement in planning and economic stimulation and perfection of the control of consumer goods production in light industry. A new economic mechanism for trade is being elaborated.

In general, comrades, the party seriously intends to change matters for the better as quickly as possible in providing the population with everything necessary. A feeling of great satisfaction is evoked by the initiative of the republic's labor collectives which have spread socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the quotas of the 12th 5-Year Plan determined by the Comprehensive Program for the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Service Sphere. This is testimony to a responsible, mature approach to the accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is important to consider that saturation of the market with goods under current conditions is a question not only and, perhaps, not so much of quantity as of selection and quality. This today is the main thing, the crux of the problem of catering to the public's requirements.

Of course, a considerable amount has already been done. The trading organizations have the necessary quantity of many types of product of which only recently there was an acute shortage. However, the selection of what is being offered people in the stores does not yet correspond to the customers' diverse requirements and tastes.

Under the new management conditions all workers connected with the production and sale of consumer goods have to learn to pursue a well-considered, flexible assortment policy. The research, design and modeling organizations and, of course, the enterprises themselves of light, local and other sectors of industry in alliance with trade are called on to play their part here.

As far as quality is concerned, the party's attitude toward this problem was expressed precisely by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech to the working people of Togliatti: Everything manufactured in our country must be of a high quality. Furthermore, we must orient ourselves toward surpassing the best world models. It must always be remembered that substandard products mean not only material losses but also moral, political losses.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently approved measures pertaining to a fundamental rise in product quality. Their implementation must be a subject of the particular concern of the party and soviet authorities and our organized societies. The question is thus: The struggle for high product quality must be law for the party, soviet, union and business authorities, and all working people.

There are many collectives in the republic whose product enjoys a high reputation among consumers. A struggle is being conducted assertively for an improvement in product quality at the Frunze "40 let Oktyabrya" Garment Factory, whose experience was recently studied and approved by the Kirghiz CP Central Committee. It was able in the 11th 5-Year Plan to increase by a factor of 2.5 the manufacture of improved-quality products with the "N" symbol and particularly fashionable products by a factor of 5.5.

The factory collective has undertaken to render the Garment Association imeni 1 Maya sponsorship assistance to bring it to the level of the sector's foremost enterprises. Work should be organized just as energetically and purposefully at other enterprises of light and, indeed, of the entire industry of the republic.

Unfortunately, defects in quality and sometimes outright shoddy work are far from infrequent phenomena. In the past 5-year plan enterprises of the Kirghiz SSR the Ministry of Light Industry received approximately 4,500 complaints and paid out many millions of rubles in fines. The proportion of hosiery-sock products and cotton, woolen, and silk cloth returned for alteration more than doubled in the past 5 years. The consumers also have serious complaints about the engineering standard and reliability of certain types of machinery and equipment produced at enterprises of the republic and the quality of construction work.

Of course, the difficulties connected with an improvement in quality cannot be downplayed. A comprehensive approach and the solution of a wide range of technical, economic, organizational and social questions are required. And the "Quality" and "Intensification-90" republic comprehensive target programs should serve well here. What will be the effect of their implementation, how palpably will they be reflected in the state of affairs -- this, of course, will depend on specific, purposeful work directly in the labor collectives.

All of us would like to enter a store and to purchase good things and high-quality products. As a customer, each of us is, it may be said, uncompromising. And this is natural. But it should also be natural that everyone approach his work with such a high yardstick and do everything necessary for the manufacture of products which serve as a subject of professional pride and enhance the authority of the plant and, as a whole, the Soviet trademark.

We have to develop the sphere of payable services in the new way, comprehensively. This is not only an essential condition of satisfaction of effective demand. A well-adjusted and equipped recreation and tourism industry, horticulture and truck gardening and a flexible and diverse system of consumer service -- all this saves time, makes people's leisure time useful and meaningful and promotes the establishment of a healthy, sober way of life.

A large field of activity is opened to the republic here. In terms of the volume of payable services per capita it still lags behind the union level by almost one-third. The selection of services offered the public is narrow. Furthermore, many consumer service enterprises are oriented not toward a specific client but are essentially engaged in series production. We cannot, of course, be reconciled to such a situation.

Our plans provide for a considerable development of the enterprises and organizations specializing in consumer service. But in order that the work proceed faster it is planned to enlist in the rendering of services the enterprises of all sectors, regardless of the profile of their activity. There is much that may be done here on a cooperative basis also.

Generally, it is important in everything that concerns satisfaction of people's daily needs and requirements to display somewhat greater initiative. And a decisive role here belongs to the local soviets. They must bear full responsibility for all spheres of life on their territory. The necessary economic, organizational, and legal prerequisites are being created for this.

In accordance with the congress' directions, the development of proposals aimed at a strengthening of the independence and a rise in the responsibility of the republic and local organs of power is now being completed. Their rights will be extended considerably, particularly in such spheres as the management of construction, intersectoral works, the social and production infrastructure and enterprises producing consumer goods.

It has to be noted, however, that even today the arsenal of resources with which the soviets can exert an influence on social and economic development is highly varied. For this purpose it is necessary to make more efficient use of ispolkom sessions and meetings, stimulate the activity of the permanent commissions, put the activity of business managers more boldly under permanent public supervision and handle requests for information from the deputies more extensively.

An improvement in the activity of the soviets is the main direction of the development of the people's socialist self-management. Without the assertive, daily participation of the working people and their collectives and organizations in deciding questions of state and social life successful progress is impossible.

A strong policy unfailingly presupposes the consistent affirmation in our society of social justice, which on the one hand means active defense of the interests of the worker and, on the other, is spearheaded against idlers and spongers and all dishonest people.

The party intends to strive uncompromisingly and perseveringly for the unswerving observance of the socialist principle of remuneration based on labor. In the eyes of Soviet people this is the primary merit of socialism and an unfailing distinguishing feature thereof.

At the same time, however, with regard for the working people's numerous proposals, the CPSU Central Committee and the government have approved and are already implementing measures to step up the struggle against unearned income. Economic liability for the embezzlement of socialist property, private-enterprise activity, use for the purpose of enrichment of property belonging to the state, bribe-taking, speculation and other violations of Soviet laws is being increased together with increased legal and administrative liability.

While closing off the channels and loopholes for enrichment at the expense of society our state is interested in stimulating the forms of individual labor activity where a desire for honest earnings has undoubted social benefits. The corresponding legal instruments are currently being drawn up. In accordance with them, the citizen's participation in cottage industry-handicrafts, subsidiary farming and consumer service based solely on personal labor will be encouraged. I am sure that you also will greet these measures with satisfaction.

The life of the republic, the speech went on to say, is being purged of the negative extraneous features which were critically evaluated at the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress and which were described with party-minded candor at the 27th CPSU Congress. The increasingly firm establishment in social and intraparty practice of publicity and the free discussion of questions is contributing to this.

The republic party organization is consistently strengthening different sectors of socialist building with competent and worthy people. It is struggling emphatically for the eradication of protectionism, nepotism and local preference. Cadres are selected and appointed, as a rule, with regard for the opinion of the aktiv, primary party organizations, party committees and the public and the opinion of the labor collectives.

In general I would like to stress the role of mass supervision and the significance of the precise civic position of ordinary workmen. After all, it is one thing for a leader to be helped to evaluate a situation objectively and for him to have close to him people to whom any flattery and obsequiousness is alien. It is quite a different thing, however, for the relations of a leader and subordinates to be built on the flawed basis of concealment of the truth and unscrupulous acquiescence and ingratiation.

Much here will depend on the party organizations and the labor collectives as a whole and on their cohesion and political maturity. Supervision must be both from above and unfailingly from below. Criticism and self-criticism are not based on the short-term use of "bitter medicine." They are a permanent and obligatory factor of social and intraparty life.

The principle of principles in the rebuilding that is currently under way is, as party documents have emphasized repeatedly, mental preparedness for the new. As yet, it would seem, far from everyone has parted with the wait-and-see position. Some officers of party and soviet authorities, enterprise managers and people with decisionmaking authority still wait for orders and instructions about what to do and how to do it. They wait until prompted "from above" on what to reorganize and in what respects specifically to reorganize themselves and precisely what initiative needs to be displayed.

Now, when tasks are clear and the frontiers have been clearly determined by the 27th CPSU Congress, it is important, without losing time, to progress step by step along the charted path. It may well be that everything will not succeed all at once, there could be mistakes and individual setbacks -- this is not a terrible thing. The main thing is to get on the move, extricate oneself from the grip of inertia, seek and apply the most efficient methods of work and not be afraid to assume responsibility.

A decisive reorganization of the style and methods of work and the affirmation at all levels of an atmosphere of responsibility, exactingness, creative quest, and initiative -- this is what is moving to the forefront today. The policy formulated by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress earned nationwide support. Our party will implement it firmly and purposefully.

Having dwelt on questions of the CPSU's foreign policy, the speaker emphasized that its cornerstone was and remains the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and struggle for a world without wars and weapons. Our party's Leninist peace-loving strategy was further developed in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986 and in the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress.

The main component of this strategy is ridding the world of the crushing burden of the arms race.

As you know, our country has taken a series of practical steps aimed at an emphatic recovery of the international atmosphere. The biggest of them undoubtedly remains the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Extending it three times and underpinning it by the proposal for an immediate start on negotiations concerning a complete halt to nuclear tests, we have been waiting for almost 10 months for positive impulses from the American side. As yet the response to us and the whole world community have been more explosions in Nevada and cynical statements from the Washington administration scorning world public opinion.

A month ago in Berlin, at the SED congress, M.S. Gorbachev spelled out the practical aspects of our proposal concerning the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. The specifying emphasis was put on the problem of all-European security and the principle of a fair, gradual lowering of the levels of conventional arms. Once again the reaction of the NATO countries cannot be called positive.

In advocating the creation of an all-embracing system of international security we consider that a natural movement toward such a state of the world would be the achievement of a certain mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States as the powers with the largest nuclear arsenals. A considerable part of the way toward this has been covered by the Soviet Union. It is now up to the United States. Unfortunately, we have yet to discern the U.S. willing to act in this direction. On the contrary, it has recently done much that is in no way consonant with this goal and runs counter to the fundamental accords arrived at in Geneva.

The imperial ambitions of the United States and its disregard for the interests of peace and security were manifested in the barbaric aggression against Libya. Our position on this issue has been clearly expressed: State terrorism is impermissible and can never be justified. We categorically condemn the policy of blatant pressure, blackmail and interventions that has found concentrated expression in the doctrine of neoglobalism. With its help U.S. imperialism would like to impose on the peoples of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Libya, Angola, Mozambique and certain other countries reactionary gimes that the U.S. has rejected.

The United States and its allies have tried in the most outrageous and spiteful way to use the accident in Chernobyl as a pretext for discrediting the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, lessening the impact of our peace initiatives and simultaneously blunting the criticism of their own militarist policy. This entire nasty to-do, which is the height of immorality, has revealed even more distinctly the character of those who for the sake of dubious political capital are prepared to jeer even at human misfortune. As M.S. Gorbachev observed in his speech on Central Television, whereas for all sober-minded people the Chernobyl tragedy was an argument in support of a multiplication of efforts for nuclear disarmament, the ruling circles of the United States saw it as a convenient opportunity to place one further mine beneath East-West relations and give the go-ahead for further military preparations.

The unconstructive line of the United States is also being manifested as clearly as can be at the Geneva negotiations, in attempts to undermine the fundamental accords in the sphere of limiting and reducing nuclear arms and in the accelerated development of work on the "star wars" program. To judge by everything, Washington is as yet incapable of renouncing hopes of achieving military superiority.

Nonetheless, the objective possibility of and real basis for an improvement in Soviet-American relations exists if the White House displays a realistic approach.

Whatever the current situation on the world stage, we are convinced that, given the present level of development of civilization, new political thinking can and must prevail. Our party and country are doing and will continue to do everything necessary for this.

In all our undertakings -- both domestic and international -- we enjoy the broad support of the fraternal socialist countries. The party congresses that have been held in them provide, like the 27th CPSU Congress, a precise and firm answer to the challenge of the times.

While reflecting the singularities of each country, this answer is fundamentally and basically one and ensues from our common communist world outlook. It has been dictated by the common goals of the utmost strengthening of the socialist community and the creation of a world in which people are delivered from the nuclear threat and can work calmly, bring up children without fear and live in an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

A.P. Biryukova said in conclusion:

Today there is no more important task than practical implementation of the plans determined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The times demand that each citizen concertedly embark on work that is selfless and difficult and at the same time such as cannot fail to inspire by its thrust toward new qualitative frontiers -- a rise in public well-being and the strengthening of the might of our motherland.

Permit me once again to express the most profound gratitude to the collectives of the Computer Plant imeni 50-letiya SSSR and the Kirghiz State Medical Institute, which have nominated me candidate for member of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I assure you that I will selflessly serve the cause of implementation of the party's plans. I wholeheartedly wish the working people of the Frunzenskiy-Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, the inhabitants of the capital and all working people of Soviet Kirghizia solid accomplishments, the successful performance of the assignments of the 27th CPSU Congress, prosperity and happiness.

The participants in the meeting gave instructions to the candidate.

On 20 May, CPSU Central Committee Secretary A.P. Biryukova visited Kantskiy Rayon's "Trud" Kolkhoz.

She familiarized herself with the mechanized dairy complex and socio-cultural facilities, chatted with the farm managers and specialists and milkers and inquired about the kolkhoz's contibution to the realization of the country's Food Program and the rural workers' work, social and recreation conditions.

The kolkhoz is one of the most highly profitable in the republic. The dairy complex alone brings the farm more than R1 million profit annually. The stockbreeders coped successfully with the 4-month plan for the production and sale of milk and are selling the meat at a surpassing pace.

The kolkhoz's successes are obvious; however, it was observed in the course of the meeting, we must not stop at what has been achieved. It is the duty of the foremost farms to tirelessly press ahead, win over by example and share experience with those lagging behind.

Important potential in the solution of the food problem is to be found in the emphatic transfer of all sectors of agrarian industry, primarily agriculture, to the tracks of intensification and the active use of industrial techniques. It is essential to put more emphasis on economic methods of management affording broad scope for initiative. More concern also needs to be displayed for the social development of the countryside and an improvement of trade and consumer service.

The same day the CPSU Central Committee secretary visited the Kirghiz State Medical Institute and met with lecturers and students there.

In the almost 50 years of its existence one of the biggest VUZes in the republic has trained over 15,000 doctors. Its scientists are participating in the development of many problems of medicine.

The training of qualified specialists is the basis of the high quality of medical services for the public. Attention was called in this connection to the importance of a further improvement of the professional instruction and ideological-political education of the future doctors. The VUZes party and Komsomol organizations must constantly keep these questions within their sights.

Accompanying A.P. Biryukova on the trip were Dzh.B. Amanbayev, T.Kh. Koshoyev, A.M. Masaliyev, V.A. Ryabokon, P.M. Khodos and U.K. Chinaliyev, members of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee Bureau.